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THE ELEMENTS OF HERALDRY.

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Frontispiece.

Hunc cingit Muralis honos, hunc Civica quercus
Nectit, & hunc domitis ambit Rostrata carinis.

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THE ELEMENTS OF HERALDRY

CONTAINING

A clear Definition, and conciſe hiſtorical Account of that ancient, uſeful, and entertaining Science.

The Origin, Antiquity, and divers kinds of Coats-of-arms, with their eſſential and integral Parts conſidered ſeparately.

The ſeveral ſorts of Eſcutcheons, Tinctures, Charges and Ornaments uſed for Coats-of-arms.

The Marks whereby Bearers of the ſame Coat-of-arms are diſtinguiſhed from each other.

Charges formed of Ordinaries, Celeſtial Figures, Animals, Birds, Fiſhes, Vegetables, Artificial and Chimerical Figures.

The Laws of Heraldry; practical Directions for Marſhalling Coats-of-arms, and the Order of Precedency.

EMBELLISHED

With ſeveral fine CUTS, and twenty-four COPPER-PLATES, containing above five hundred different Examples of Eſcutcheons, Arms, &c. And interſperſed with the natural Hiſtory, and allegorical Signification of the ſeveral Species of Birds, Beaſts, Fiſhes, &c. comprehended in this Treatiſe.

To which is annexed,

A DICTIONARY of the Technical TERMS made uſe of in HERALDRY.

By MARK ANTHONY PORNY,

FRENCH-MASTER at ETON COLLEGE.

LONDON:

Printed for J. NEWBERY, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

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TO THE

NOBLEMEN

AND

GENTLEMEN

EDUCATED at ETON-SCHOOL

THIS BOOK

Is reſpectfully inſcribed,

BY

Their moſt obedient, and

moſt humble Servant,

M. A. PORNY.

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PREFACE.

HERALDRY is ſo noble, uſeful, and entertaining a Science, that ſcarce any of thoſe Studies which are conſidered as polite and ornamental, can lay a juſter claim to the attention of *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen*. For it preſents to their view the Origin and Foundation of thoſe Titles and Dignities, which diſtinguiſh them from the reſt of mankind; and ſerves not only to tranſmit to Poſterity the Glory of the heroic Actions, or meritorious Deeds of their Anceſtors, but alſo to illuſtrate hiſtori-

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cal Facts, towards eſtabliſhing their Rights and Prerogatives.

IT is therefore a juſt matter of wonder, that in ſo learned and poliſhed an Age as ours, this Science ſhould be ſo little attended to, as not to be conſidered as a part of liberal Education, ſince there are ſo few to be met with, even among Perſons of Quality, that can ſpeak pertinently of their Coats-of-arms, and either know the Origin of them, or can account for the Quarterings and Charges they contain.

THE moſt obvious reaſon that can be given for the preſent neglect of this valuable knowledge, is that moſt of the Authors, who for a Century paſt, have treated of *Heraldry*, either to heighten

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heighten this Science, or to make a vain ſhew of their own Erudition, have ſwelled their Treatiſes with tedious Explanations of the pretended myſtical Senſe of the Colours and Charges of Coats-of-arms, with prepoſterous Reflections, and far-fetched Conjectures, and in a word, with numberleſs Trifles, ſufficient to diſguſt not only young Gentlemen, generally taken up either with Exerciſes or Pleaſure, but even Perſons of riper Years, and more ſtudiouſly inclined.

INDEED *R. Blome*, *S. Kent*, and another anonymous Author, have publiſhed Grammars, Eſſays, &c. on this Subject, or rather Extracts from the copious, elaborate, and much eſteemed work of Dr. *Berkham*, entitled *A Diſplay*

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of Heraldry *, with a view, as one of them declares in his Preface, "Of free-"ing Heraldry from the charge of con-"fuſion under which it has laboured, "and of engaging thereby the Gentry "of this Nation to the ſtudy of it:" But their Abridgements, for want of containing a ſufficient Explanation of the Principles of the Science, and proper Directions for learning it, have, inſtead of making this ſtudy more delightful by ſuch a conciſeneſs, rendered it abſtruſe, dry, and diſcouraging.

In order to remedy theſe Defects, I have carefully collected all I could find eſſential in the moſt celebrated and moſt approved Writers on this Subject, and have endeavoured to digeſt it into

* *See* Prince's Worthies of England, *in the life of* Dr. Berkham, *Dean of* Bocking.

ſo

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ſo intelligible and eaſy a Form, that any Perſon of ordinary capacity may thereby be enabled to blazon the moſt intricate Coat-of-arms: and as this Epitome is chiefly deſigned for the inſtruction of the Britiſh Youth, care has been taken to remove, as far as poſſible, every Obſtacle that might hinder ſo neceſſary a Science from being admitted among the other branches of polite Learning; for which purpoſe, beſides the great variety of Cuts and Copper-plates inſerted to aſſiſt both the Memory and Underſtanding, there is added at the end of the work a Dictionary for the explanation of all the Technical Terms, which removes one of the greateſt difficulties attending the Study of Heraldry.

SHOULD I be ſo happy, by the following attempt, as to contribute, in ſome

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some measure, to the improvement of the Youth of this Great and Illustrious Nation, my principal end in the publication of it will thereby be fully answered, and the Benefit which will accrue to them from it, will be a sufficient Recompence to me for the Pains I have taken.

ETON, Sept. 10th, 1765.

ALPHABE-

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ALPHABETICAL LIST

Of the NAMES of the NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN whoſe Paternal Arms are inſerted as Examples in the following Treatiſe of Heraldry.

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GRAFTON, the Duke of,	VII	20
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LEEDS, the Duke of,	X	1
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HARDWICKE, the Earl of,	XI	5
HILLSBOROUGH, the Earl of,	VIII	12
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HUNTINGTON, the Earl of,	XVIII	10
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PANMURE, the Earl of,	III	17
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ARCH-

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RAE, Lord,	IX	15
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ALDHAM,

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CHAMBERS,	IX 10	HULSE,	XII 13
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COLVILL,	X 14	HUSSENHUL,	XIII 15
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LEATHER-

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	Plate, Fig.		Plate, Fig.
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the Company of,	XVI 17	ROW,	XVI 20
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LESON,	XIII 20	SCOTE	XI 16
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LORRAYNE,	XXIII 3	STOWAY,	X 4
LUCY,	IV 3	SUBLET,	VI 20
LYTTON,	V 16	SYMONDS,	XVII 9
MACGILL,	XIX 6	TADDINGTON,	X 10
MALMAINS,	XIV 6	TANNER,	XIV 18
MANLEY	XIV 15	TREMAIN,	XIV 12
MAPLESDEN,	X 15	TRENCHARD	VI 1
MASON	XV 2	TREWARTHEN,	XVI 3
MAYNARD	XIV 7	TROUTBECK,	XVII 12
MERGITH	XIV 17	TYNTE,	XV 14
MERVIN	XV 13	ULMSTON,	XI 4
MONTAGU	XXIII 4	USTOC,	XIV 20
MUDTSHIDELER,	XIII 3	VAUTORT,	VI 19
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NOREMBERG, the		VILLAGES,	XIV 13
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PAWNE,	XVII 5	WILLIAMS	XIX 14
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RAYNON,	XIX 16	WRAY,	V 17
RIGDON,	XII 10	WYCHE,	XII 9

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THE ELEMENTS OF HERALDRY.

CHAP. I.

Of the Definition, Origin, and Antiquity of HERALDRY *and* ARMS.

HERALDRY is a Science which teaches how to *Blazon*, or explain in proper terms, all that belongs to Coats-of-arms, and how to *Marshal*, or dispose regularly, divers Arms in a Shield.

ARMS, or Coats-of-arms, are marks of honour, made up of fixed and determined

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Colours, Figures, *&c.* either hereditary or granted by Sovereign Princes, as a reward for military valour, a ſhining virtue, or a ſignal public ſervice; and which ſerve to denote the deſcent of the bearer, or to diſtinguiſh States, Cities, Families, and Societies, civil, eccleſiaſtical, and military.

Thus *Heraldry* is the Science, of which *Arms* are the proper object; but yet they differ much both in their Origin and Antiquity . . . ARMS, according to *Gerard Liegh*, a learned blazoner, have been in uſe from the beginning of the world. Sir *George Mackenzie*, a famous *Scotch* armoriſt, refers them to the Patriarch *Jacob*, who, bleſſing his ſons, gave them marks of diſtinction, which the twelve Tribes bore on their Enſigns. Sir *John Ferne* is of opinion that we did borrow them from the *Egyptians*, meaning from their Hieroglyphicks. We find in *Homer*, *Virgil*, and *Ovid*, that their Heroes had divers Figures on their Shields, whereby their perſons were diſtinctly known. *Guillim* believed that Arms, as marks of honour, were firſt diſtributed by *Alexander the Great*, to

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to diſtinguiſh thoſe that had done any glorious action, that they might excite an emulation amongſt his ſoldiers.

After theſe, and many other different opinions, all that can be ſaid with any certainty is, that in all ages, men have made uſe of Figures of living creatures, or ſymbolical ſigns, to diſtinguiſh themſelves in war, to denote the bravery and courage either of their Chief or Nation, and even to render themſelves the more terrible * to their enemies. The famous *C. Agrippa*, in his treatiſe of the vanity of Sciences, has collected many inſtances of theſe marks of diſtinction, *viz.*

The *Egyptians*	bore	an *Ox*,
The *Phrygians*		a *Swine*,
The *Goths*		a *Bear*,
The *Romans*		an *Eagle*,
The *Franks*		a *Lion*,
The *Saxons*		a *Horſe*.

* *Plutarch*, in the life of *Marius*, obſerves, that it was for that purpoſe the *Cimbri* and *Teutones*, the ancient inhabitants of the countries now called *Jutland* and *Lower-Saxony*, bore the figures of fierce beaſts on their Shields, *&c.*

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The laſt is ſtill bore in the Arms of his preſent *Britanick* Majeſty. As to hereditary Arms of Families, *William Cambden*, Sir *Henry Spelman*, and other judicious Heralds, agree, that they began no ſooner than towards the latter end of the eleventh century. According to *Father Meneſtrier's* opinion, a *French* writer, whoſe authority is of great weight in this matter, at the regulating of TOURNAMENTS, firſt came up Coats-of-arms, which were a ſort of Livery, made up of ſeveral liſts, fillets, or narrow pieces of ſtuff, of divers colours, from whence came the Feſs, the Bend, the Pale, *&c.* which were the original of Family-arms; for they who never had been at *Tournaments*, had not ſuch marks of diſtinction. They who inliſted themſelves in the CRUSADES * took up alſo armorial enſigns, particularly

* The *Cruſades* were expeditions, which, upon an indiſcreet zeal, directed by the *Roman Pontiffs*, were firſt undertaken againſt the *Turks* for the recovery of the Holy-land. Thoſe who liſted in theſe raſh and inhuman wars, ſanctified by Superſtition, Ignorance, and

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ticularly Croſſes, of different colours for diſtinction ſake. From this may be concluded that *Heraldry*, like moſt human inventions, was inſenſibly introduced and eſtabliſhed; and that after having been rude and unſettled for many ages, it was at laſt methodiſed, perfected, and fixed, by the Cruſades and Tournaments.

Theſe marks of honour are called *Arms*, from their being principally and firſt worn by military men at war and Tournaments, who had them engraved, emboſſed, or depicted on Shields, Targets, Banners, or other martial inſtruments. They are alſo called *Coats-of-arms* from the cuſtom of the Ancients, embroidering them on the Coats they wore over their Arms.

and Prieſt-craft, took upon themſelves the Croſs, which, for diſtinction ſake, the ſeveral nations of Europe wore of different colours.

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CHAP. II.

Of the different Sorts of Arms.

ARMS ſerving, as I have mentioned before, to denote States, Cities, Families, *&c.* are for that reaſon diſtinguiſhed by divers names, *viz.*

ARMS

Of *Dominion*,	Of *Patronage*,
Of *Pretenſion*,	Of *Family*,
Of *Conceſſion*,	Of *Alliance*,
Of *Community*,	Of *Succeſſion*.

ARMS of *Dominion* or *Sovereignty*, are thoſe which Emperors, Kings, and ſovereign States do conſtantly bear; being, as it were, annexed to the Territories, Kingdoms, and Provinces, they poſſeſs. Thus the three Lions are the Arms of *England*, the Fleurs-de-lis thoſe of *France*, &c.

ARMS of *Pretenſion*, are thoſe of ſuch Kindoms, Provinces, or Territories, to which a Prince or Lord has ſome claim, and which he

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he adds to his own, although the ſaid kingdoms or territories be poſſeſſed by a foreign Prince or other Lord. Thus the Kings of *England* have quartered the Arms of *France* with their own, ever ſince *Edward* III. laid claim to the crown of *France*.

ARMS of *Conceſſion* or Augmentation of honour, are either entire Arms, or elſe one or more figures given by Princes, as a reward for ſome extraordinary ſervice. We read in hiſtory that *Robert Bruce*, king of *Scotland*, allowed the Earl of *Wintoun* to bear, in his Coat-armour, a falling crown ſupported by a ſword, to ſhew that he, and the Clan of *Seaton*, of which he was the head, ſupported his tottering crown. The late *Queen Anne* granted to Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, Rear Admiral of *Great Britain*, a *Chevron between two Fleurs-de-lis in Chief, and a Creſcent in Baſe*, to denote three great victories he had gained; two over the *French*, and one over the *Turks*.

ARMS of *Community*, are thoſe of Biſhopricks, Cities, Univerſities, Academies, Societies, Companies, and other bodies corporate.

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plies the Titles of ſome Families out of neceſſity, and not through oſtentation, as many imagine.

THESE being the eight Claſſes under which the divers ſorts of Arms are generally ranged, I ſhall only add, that ſome Blazoners call *aſſumptive Arms*, ſuch as are taken up by the caprice or fancy of Upſtarts, who being advanced to a degree of Fortune, aſſume them without having deſerved them by any glorious action. This, indeed, is a great abuſe of Heraldry; but yet ſo common, and ſo much tolerated, almoſt every where, that little or no notice is taken of it, and in proceſs of time become true marks of Diſtinction.

CHAP.

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CHAP. III.

Of the Eſſential and Integral Parts of Arms.

HAVING given the *Definition* of Arms, ſhewn their *Antiquity*, and enumerated their divers *kinds*; it is time to proceed to the knowledge of their Eſſential and Integral Parts, which are,

The SHIELD, The CHARGES,
The TINCTURES, The ORNAMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

Of the SHIELD *or* ESCUTCHEON.

THE SHIELD ſignifies the *Field* or Ground whereon are repreſented the Charges or Figures that make up a Coat-of-arms; for theſe marks of diſtinction were put on Shields or Bucklers before they were placed on Banners, Standards, Flags, and Coat-Armour: and wherever they may be fixed, they are ſtill on a Plane or Superficies whoſe form reſembles a Shield.

SHIELDS, in Heraldry called *Eſcutcheons*, or *Scutcheons*, from the Latin word *Scutum*, have

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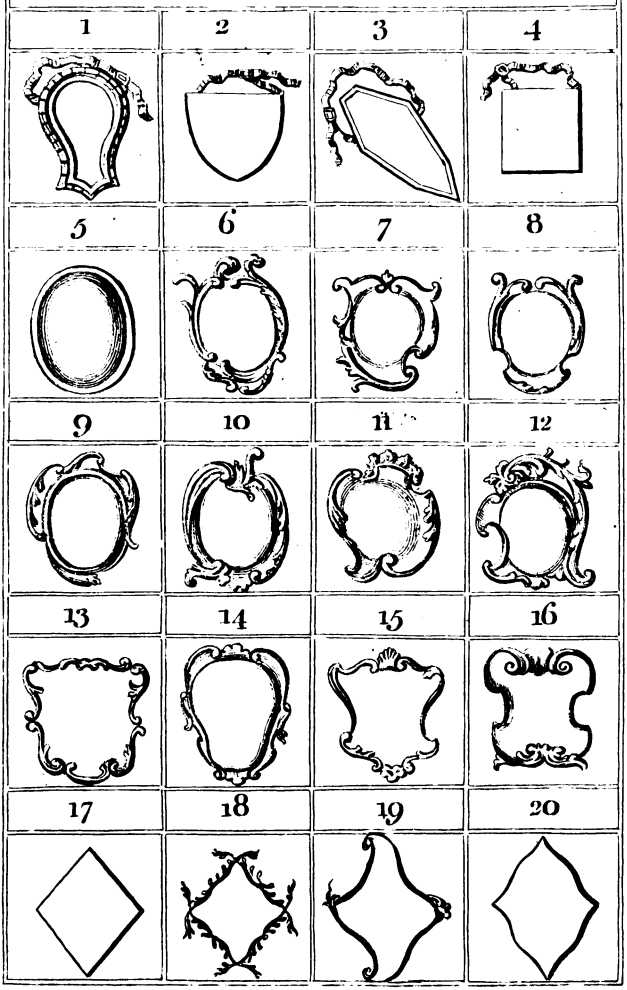
PLATE I. OF ESCUTCHEONS.



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have been, and ſtill are of different forms, according to different Times and Nations.

Amongſt ancient Shields, I find, that ſome have been almoſt like a *Horſe-ſhoe*, ſuch as is repreſented by *Fig.* 1, in the *Plate* of *Eſcutcheons*; others triangular, ſomewhat rounded at the bottom, *ſee Fig.* 2. Sometimes the Shield was hexagonal, that is, had ſix ſides, *ſee Fig.* 3. That of *Knights Bannerets* * was ſquare, like a Banner, *ſee Fig.* 4.

As to modern Eſcutcheons, thoſe of the *Italians*, particularly of Eccleſiaſtics, are generally oval, *ſee Fig.* 5. The *Engliſh*,

* This was formerly an Engliſh *military* order, the creation of which is thus related by Sir *William Segar*, page 69. "The perſon is led between two Knights, "into the preſence of the King or General, with his "Pennon of arms in his hand, and there the Heralds "declare his merit for which he deſerves to be made "a *Knight Banneret*, and thenceforth to diſplay a "Banner in the field. Then the King, or General, "cauſes the point of his Pennon to be cut or torn off "(to make it ſquare) and the new made Knight re-"turns to his tent, the trumpets ſounding before "him."

French,

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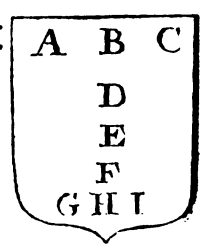
French, *Germans*, and other nations, have their Eſcutcheons formed different ways, according to the Carvers or Painter's fancy; ſee the various Examples contained from *Fig.* 6, to *Fig.* 16, incluſively. But the Eſcutcheon of *Maiden Ladies* and *Widows* is, or ought to be, in form of a Lozenge. *See Fig.* 17, 18, 19, and 20.

Armoriſts diſtinguiſh ſeveral parts or points in Eſcutcheons, in order to determine exactly the poſition of the Bearings they are charged with; they are here denoted by the firſt nine letters of the Alphabet, ranged in the following manner.

The ſeveral Points of the Eſcutcheon.

A --- *the dexter Chief.*
B --- *the* preciſe *middle Chief.*
C --- *the ſiniſter Chief.*
D --- *the honour Point.*
E --- *the feſs Point.*
F --- *the nombril Point.*
G --- *the dexter Baſe.*
H --- *the* preciſe *middle Baſe.*
I --- *the ſiniſter Baſe.*



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The knowledge of these points * is of great importance, and ought to be well observed; for they are frequently occupied with several things of different kinds; and, by the bye, take notice, that the *Dexter-side* of the Escutcheon answers to the left-hand, and the *Sinister-side* to the right-hand of the person that looks on it.

ARTICLE II.

Of the TINCTURES.

NEXT to the Shield we are to consider the various Tinctures that are laid on it, and on the Figures with which it is charged.

By *Tinctures* is meant that variable hue of Arms which is common to both Shields and their Bearings. It is distributed into *Colours* and *Furs*.

* *French* Armorists differ a little in this case from the *English*; for in order to mark the divers points of the Shield, they range the same nine Letters in the following manner; D B E in Chief, F A G in Fess, and H C I in Base.

SECT.

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SECT. I.

Of COLOURS.

THE word Colour, tho' it ſhould only be ſaid of the external dye wherewith any thing is coloured or ſtained, is alſo expreſſed in Heraldry by the names of ſeveral kinds of *Metals*, *Precious Stones*, and *Planets*; which have either ſome reſemblance or affinity to it. The two laſt have been introduced, tho' without any authority but their own, by ſome *Engliſh* Armoriſts, in order to make a diſtinction in the blazoning of Coats-of-arms, betwixt the different degrees of Perſons.

Therefore Arms are to be blazoned by *Metals* and *Colours*, when they belong to *Gentlemen*, *Eſquires*, *Knights*, and *Baronets*.

They are to be blazoned by *Precious Stones*, when they are thoſe of *Barons*, *Viſcounts*, *Earls*, *Marquiſſes*, and *Dukes*.

And by *Planets*, when they belong to *Sovereign Princes*, *Kings*, and *Emperors*.

The

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The Colours generally made uſe of in Heraldry are nine, viz.

Colours		Names	Stones	Planets
Yellow	which are called in Heraldry	*Or*	*Topaz*	*Sol*
White		*Argent*	*Pearl*	*Luna*
Red		*Gules*	*Ruby*	*Mars*
Blue		*Azure*	*Sapphire*	*Jupiter*
Black		*Sable*	*Diamond*	*Saturn*
Green		*Vert*	*Emerald*	*Venus*
Purple		*Purpure*	*Amethiſt*	*Mercury*
* Orange		*Tenne*	*Hyacinth*	*Dragon's Head*
Murrey		*Sanguine*	*Sardonyx*	*Dragon's Tail*

Moſt Armoriſts of all Nations are very prolix on the Nature, Properties, Alluſions, and myſtical Significations of Heraldick Tinctures; and others diſpute about the dignity and excellency of Colours, pretend-

* Theſe two following Colours are conſidered by ſome Britiſh Heralds as *Stainant*, that is, uſed for marks of diſgrace in the Bearer; and yet *G. Leigh* and Sir *J. Ferne* call them Colours of Worſhip. *Guillim* quotes two Engliſh families, which he calls *Hounzaker* and *Finers*, that have born *Fenne* a long time in their Arms. The laſt belonged formerly to the Prince of Wales.

ing

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ing that ſome are nobler than the others; but ſuch inquiries and reaſonings having no ſolid foundation, I ſhall take no notice of them, but proceed to ſhew how, when Tinctures are not laid down on Coats-of-arms, they are repreſented in Gravings and Cuts.

OR, which ſignifies *gold*, and in colour *yellow*, is expreſſed by points, pricks, or dots, as in *Figure* 1. PLATE II. of the TINCTURES. The Precious Stone to which it is compared is *Topaz*, and the Planet *Sol*.

ARGENT, which ſignifies *Silver*, and in colour *white*, needs no mark, and therefore is left plain, as in *Fig.* 2. The precious Stone of this Tincture is *Pearl*, and the Planet *Luna*.

GULES, which ſignifies *red*, is expreſſed by perpendicular lines, drawn from the Chief to the Baſe of the Shield, as in *Fig.* 3. The Precious Stone is the *Ruby*, and its Planet *Mars*.

AZURE ſignifies *blue*, and is marked by horizontal lines, that is, lines parallel to the

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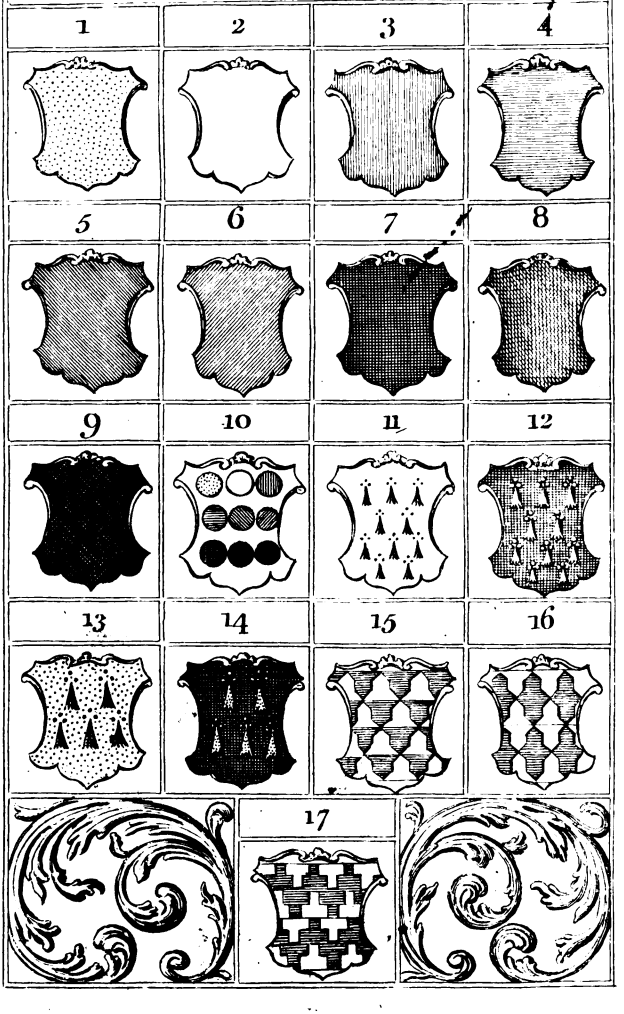
PLATE II. OF THE TINCTURES.



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the Chief of the Shield, as in *Fig.* 4. Its Precious Stone is *Sapphire*, and the Planet *Jupiter*.

VERT, which ſignifies *green*, is repreſented by diagonal lines, drawn deſcending from the Dexter to the Siniſter Side of the Shield, as in *Fig.* 5. Its Precious Stone is *Emerald*, and the Planet *Venus*.

PURPURE denotes the *purple colour*, and is expreſſed by diagonal lines drawn contrary to thoſe for *Vert*, that is, from the Siniſter to the Dexter Side of the Shield, as in *Fig.* 6. The Precious Stone is the *Amethyſt*, and the Planet *Mercury*.

SABLE, which ſignifies *black*, is expreſſed by both horizontal and perpendicular lines croſſing each other, as in *Fig.* 7. The Precious Stone is the *Diamond*, and the Planet *Saturn*.

TENNE, which is the tawny or *Orange colour*, is marked by diagonal lines drawn from the Siniſter to the Dexter Side of the Shield, traverſed by perpendicular lines from the Chief, as in *Fig.* 8. The Precious

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Stone is the *Hyacinth*, and inſtead of a Planet the *Dragon's head.*

SANGUINE, which is the darkly red or *Murrey colour*, is repreſented by lines croſſing each other diagonally on both ſides, from Dexter to Sinifter, and from Sinifter to Dexter, as in *Fig.* 9. The Precious Stone to this colour is the *Sardonyx*, and inſtead of a Planet, the *Dragon's tail* is appropriated to it, which, in its workings and movings, keeps a conſtant courſe in the Zodiack as Planets do.

Beſides theſe Tinctures, there are nine *Roundelets* or Balls uſed in Armory, the names of which are ſufficient in Blazoning, to denote their Colour, without expreſſing the ſame. They are repreſented in *Fig.* 10. and are named as follows:

Beſants	which are of	*Or*
Plates		*Argent*
Hurts		*Azure*
Torteauxes		*Gules*
Pomeis		*Vert*
Golpes		*Purpure*
Pellets *		*Sable*
Oranges		*Tenne*
Guzes		*Sanguine*

* Or *Orefles.*

SECT.

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SECT. II.

Of FURS.

FURS repreſent the hairy Skin of certain Beaſts* prepared for the doublings or linings of Robes and garments of State; and therefore are uſed in Heraldry, not only for the linings of the Mantles, and other ornaments of the Shield, but alſo in the Coat-armours themſelves. Their different kinds are compriſed under the following names, viz.

* The two little Creatures, from which the different kinds of Furs uſed in Heraldry take their names, are the *Ermine* and the *Vair*. The firſt is an amphibious beaſt ſomewhat like a *Weeſel*, whoſe ſkin being extremely white and ſoft, makes a very rich Fur. *Pliny* ſays, it is the ſkin of a ſort of Armenian Rat, called in Latin *Mus Ponticus*, that is, a Rat of Pontus, in Aſia *minor*. The Furriers ſpot its ſkin with ſmall black tufts, taken either out of the tail of that animal, or of a Cat's ſkin.

The *Vair* is a little creature called by the Latins *Varus*; ſome ſay it is a kind of a *Pole-Cat*, found in the Eaſt or in Africa, whoſe ſkin is white under the belly, and bluiſh grey on the back; but Sir *John Ferne* derives the name of this Tincture from the French word *varié*, on account of the changes it conſiſts of.

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White, *Pean,*
Ermine, *Vair,*
Ermines, *Counter-vair,*
Erminois, and
Ermynites, *Potent-counter-potent.*

WHITE, the natural colour of a little beaſt called *Ermine,* or, according to ſome Authors, *Lituit,* or *Luten,* is only to be termed ſo, when it is uſed for the doubling of Mantles; for as to the Field, or in the compoſition of Arms, it muſt be named *Argent.*

ERMINE, is a Field *Argent,* with ſmall points or ſpots *Sable,* in the form of little Triangles, which in Heraldry are generally called *Powdering.* See *Fig.* 11.

ERMINES, is a Field *Sable,* with the Powdering *Argent*; as in *Fig.* 12.

ERMINOIS, is when the Field is *Or,* and Powdering *Sable*; as in *Fig.* 13.

PEAN, is when the Field is *Sable,* and the Powdering *Or*; as in *Fig.* 14.

Ermynites, is the ſame as *Ermine,* only it has a red hair on each ſide the black.

Vairy

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Vair or *Vaire*, is of *Argent* and *Azure*, and is repreſented in Heraldry by the figures of little bells reverſed, ranged in a line, in ſuch a manner that the *Baſe-argent* is oppoſite to the *Baſe-azure*. See *Fig.* 15.

But it is to be obſerved, that if your *Vair* is of different Tinctures, and not jointly of Argent and Azure, that variation muſt be expreſſed in Blazoning, and you muſt ſay *Vair*, *Or* and *Gules*, or whatever Tincture it is of.

Counter-vair, is when Bells or Cups of the ſame Tincture are placed Baſe againſt Baſe, and Point againſt Point, as in *Fig.* 16.

Potent-counter-potent, anciently called *Vairy-cuppy*, is when the Field is filled with *Crutches* or Potents * counter placed. See *Fig.* 17.

By the Definitions of theſe various Tinctures, it plainly appears, how preciſe and

* *Potent* is an obſolete word, which was formerly uſed to ſignify a *Crutch*, as it appears in *Chaucer*'s deſcription of old age.

So eld ſhe was that ſhe ne went
A foote, but it were by potent.

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careful a perſon ought to be in the Blazoning of them, when ſo ſmall a difference as the colour of one hair ſhall make a Coat another thing.

ARTICLE III.

Of the Lines uſed in the Parting of Fields.

ESCUTCHEONS are either of one Tincture or more than one: thoſe that are of one only, that is, when ſome *Metal*, *Colour*, or *Fur*, is ſpread all over the Surface or *Field*, ſuch a Tincture is ſaid to be predominant. But in ſuch as have on them more than one, as moſt have, the Field is divided by Lines, which, according to their divers forms, receive various names.

Lines may be either *Straight* or *Crooked*. Straight Lines are carried evenly thro' the Eſcutcheon, and are of four different kinds, diſtinguiſhed by the four following Names and Figures, *viz.*

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A Perpendicular Line

An Horizontal Line

A Diagonal Line *dexter*

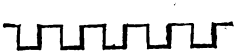
A Diagonal Line *ſiniſter*

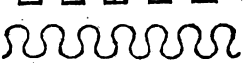
Crooked Lines are thoſe which are carried unevenly thro' the Eſcutcheon with riſing and falling. *French* Armoriſts reckon ten different ſorts of them; but *Guillim* admits of ſeven kinds only, the Figures and Names of which are as follows:

The *Engrailed*

The *Invected*

The *Wavy* or *Undy*

The *Imbattled* or *Crenelle* 

The *Nebule* 

The *Indented*

The *Dancette*

Theſe two laſt Lines ſeem to be both one as to their form, but differ much in

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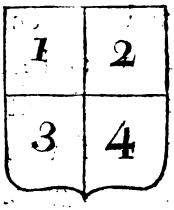
quality, as the one is much deeper than the other.

If a Field is divided into four equal parts by any of the fore-mentioned lines, it is ſaid to be *Quartered*, which may be done two ways, *viz.*

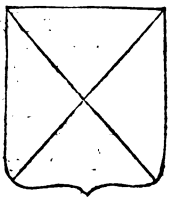
Quartered or parted per Croſs, which is made by a perpendicular and horizontal line, which croſſing each other at the center of the Field, divide it into four equal parts called *Quarters*; as in this 1ſt *Figure*.

1



Quartered or Parted per Salteir, which is made by two diagonal lines, Dexter and Siniſter, that croſs one another in the center of the Field, and likewiſe divide it into four equal parts, as *Fig.* 2.

2



The Eſcutcheon is ſometimes divided into a greater number of parts, in order to

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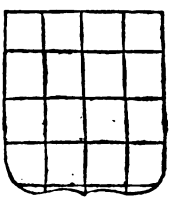
to place in it the Arms of the ſeveral Families to which one is allied; and in this caſe it is called a *Genealogical Atchievement*. Theſe diviſions may conſiſt of 8, 12, and 16, Quarters, as in *Fig.* 3, and even ſometimes of 20, 32, and 64; there being examples of ſuch diviſions amongſt the *Germans*, who, of all other nations, value themſelves the moſt on their gentility.

3



ARTICLE IV.

Of the Differences of COATS-OF-ARMS.

ARMORISTS have invented divers differences, or characterical marks, whereby Bearers of the ſame Coat-of-arms are diſtinguiſhed each from others, and their nearneſs to the principal Bearer demonſtrated. According to *J. Guillim* theſe differences are to be conſidered, either as *Ancient* or *Modern*.

SECT.

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SECT. I.

Of Ancient Differences.

THOSE he calls Ancient Differences conſiſt in *Bordures* only, which were uſed in ancient Times for the diſtinguiſhing not only of one Nation or Tribe from another, but alſo to note a diverſity between particular perſons, deſcended of one Family, and from the ſame Parents. This diſtinction however, as Sir *John Ferne* and others obſerve, was not expreſsly ſignified by unvariable marks; nor were Bordures always appropriated to denote the different degrees of birth, which, I ſuppoſe, has induced modern Armoriſts to invent and make uſe of others.

There are Bordures of different Forms and Tinctures, as it appears by the following Examples.

EXAMPLES

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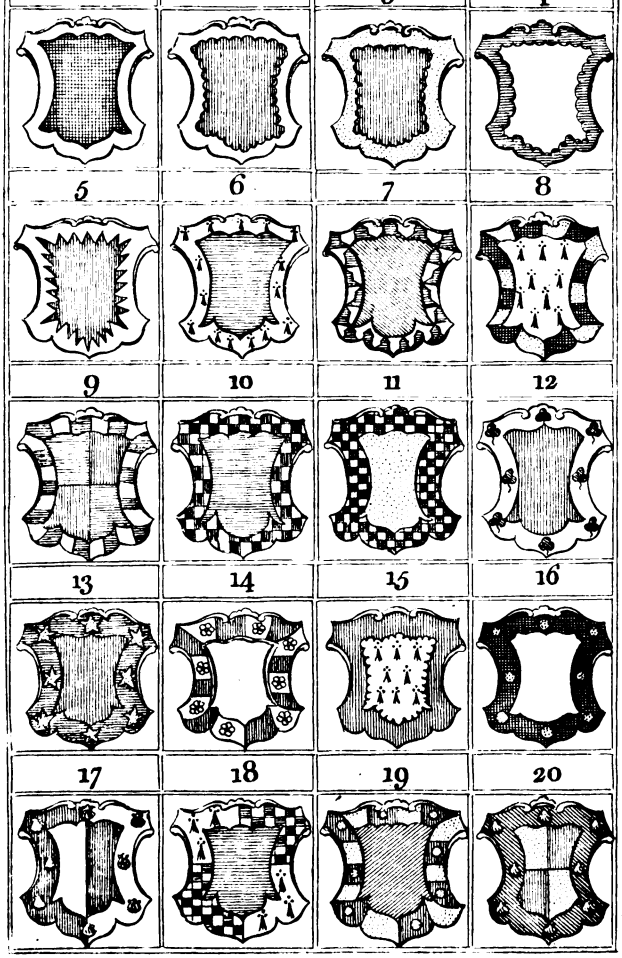
PLATE THE III. OF BORDURES.



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EXAMPLES

Of BORDURES *born with* ARMS.

THE firſt is *Diamond, a Bordure Pearl*; born by the Rt. Hon. *Sackville* Tufton, Earl of THANET, *&c.* When a Bordure is plain, you are not to mention it, as it is always underſtood ſo in Heraldry, tho' it be not expreſſed; but if it has any other form you are to ſignify it.

The ſecond is *Ruby, a Bordure engrailed Argent.* This is called engrailed from the Latin word *Ingredior*, which ſignifies to Go in *or* to Enter. This kind of Bordure is born by the Right Hon. *Charles* Gray, Lord GRAY.

The third is *Ruby, a Bordure engrailed Topaz*; born by the Rt. Hon. *George* Talbot, Earl of SHREWSBURY, *&c.*

The fourth is *Argent, a Bordure invected Azure.* This Bordure is quite contrary to the laſt, for as the other did enter into the Field, ſo contrarywiſe this does, by the inverſion of the points into itſelf.

The

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The fifth is *Gules, a Bordure indented Argent.* This is ſo termed from its being compoſed of tracts reſembling teeth, called in Latin *Dentes.*

The ſixth is *Azure, a Bordure Ermine.*

The ſeventh is *Vert, a Bordure Vair.*

The eighth is *Ermine, a Bordure compony,* or *gobony, Or and Sable.* This is ſo termed from its being compoſed of ſmall and equal pieces. *J. Guillim* calls this bordure *Gobonated,* which implies the ſame meaning; but the word being obſolete, is not uſed by modern Heralds.

The ninth is *Quarterly Sapphire and Ruby, a Bordure compony Pearl and Sapphire;* born by his Grace *Henry* Somerſet, Duke of BEAUFORT, &c.

The tenth is *Azure, a Bordure counter-compony Argent and Gules.* Obſerve that the Counter-compony does always conſiſt of two tracts, and no more.

The eleventh is *Or, a Bordure checky Argent and Sable.* This has a great reſemblance with the laſt Bordure, having only one tract more; therefore you muſt take care

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care before you blazon, to number them, or elſe you may eaſily err in taking the one for the other.

The twelfth is *Gules, a Bordure Argent charged with Verdoy of Trefoils*, or *eight Trefoils ſlipped proper*, that is, *Vert*. Some Armoriſts, in order, as they imagined, to raiſe the dignity of this Science, have perplexed it, by introducing into it ſeveral myſtical names, among which may be reckoned the following ones, *viz.* they call a Bordure, if charged with eight Plants, Fruits, Flowers, or Leaves, *Verdoy* of ſuch Vegetables; or *Enaluron* of ſuch Birds; *Enurny* of Beaſts; *Perflew* of Furs; and *Entoyre* of inanimate things of what kind ſoever.

The thirteenth is *Ruby, on a Bordure Sapphire, eight Stars Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *James* Lindſay, Earl of BALCARAS, &c. in *Scotland*.

The fourteenth is *Pearl, a Bordure compony Pearl and Ruby, the firſt charged with Verdoy of Roſes of the ſecond, barbed and ſeeded proper*. This Bordure is born by his Grace

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Grace *Charles* Lenox, Duke of RICHMOND, &c.

The Fifteenth is *Ermine, within a Bordure engrailed Ruby*; the Coat-of-arms of the Right Hon. *Henry-Benedict* Barnewall, Viſcount KINGSLAND, &c. of *Ireland.* This ancient and noble family is of French extraction, and allied to the Dukes of *Little-Bretagne,* where the name continues ſtill in great repute.

The ſixteenth is *Pearl, a Bordure Diamond charged with eight Beſants*; born by the Right Hon. ——— Cole, Lord RANELAGH, of *Ireland.*

The ſeventeenth is *Party per pale Pearl and Ruby, a Bordure charged with eight Eſcalops of the ſame counterchanged*; the Coat-of-arms of the Right Hon. *William* Maule, Earl of PANMURE, &c. of *Ireland.* This very ancient family are originally French, and derive their ſurname from the town and lordſhip of *Maule* in Normandy, where the ſame Arms are ſtill to be ſeen in the pariſh church.

The

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The eighteenth is *Azure, a Bordure quarterly, the first and third Ermine, the second and fourth counter-compony Argent and Gules.*

The nineteenth is *Purpure, a Bordure compony Or and Gules, the last charged with Besants.*

The twentieth is *Quarterly Or and Gules, within a Bordure Vert, charged with eight Escalops Or.*

SECT.

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SECT. II.

Of MODERN DIFFERENCES.

THE modern differences, which ſerve not only for the diſtinguiſhing of ſons iſſued out of one family, but alſo to denote the different and ſubordinate degrees in each houſe, from the original anceſtors, are nine, *viz.*

For *the heir* or 1ſt *ſon*, the LABEL

2d *ſon*, the CRESCENT

3d *ſon*, the MULLET

4th *ſon*, the MARTLET

5th *ſon*, the ANNULET

6th *ſon*, the FLOWER-DE-LUCE

7th *ſon*, the ROSE

8th *ſon*, the CROSS-MOLINE

9th *ſon*, the *Double* QUATER-FOIL

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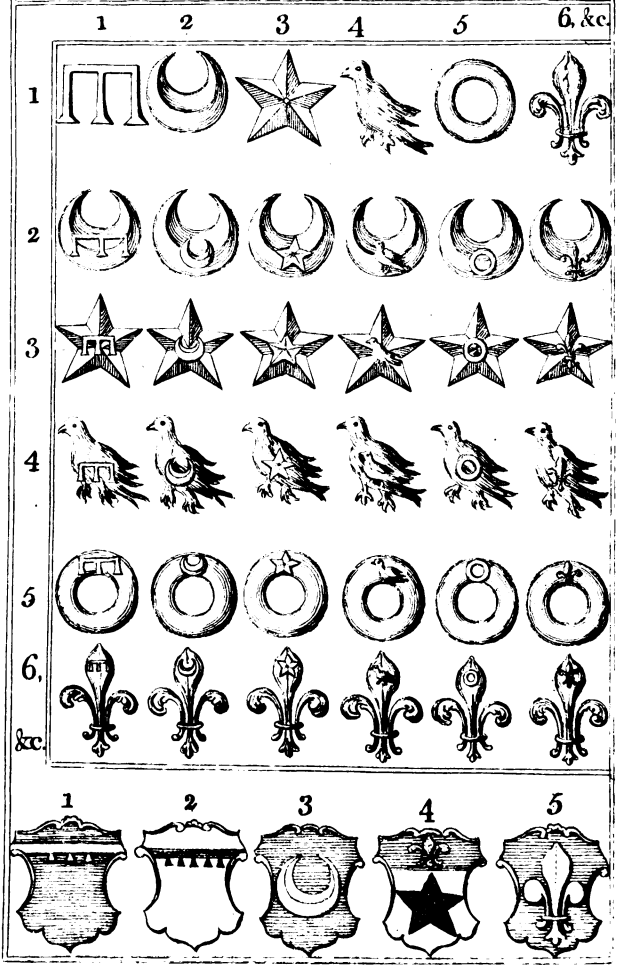
PLATE IV. THE TABLE OF HOUSES, &c.



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As to the distinction to be made in the Arms of the Offsprings belonging to each of the abovementioned Brothers, it is clearly expressed by figures on the top and margin of the Table contained in Pl. iv. for instance:

The Heir or first Son of the second house, beareth a Crescent charged with a *Label* during his father's life only. The second Son of the second house, a Crescent charged with another *Crescent*. The third Son of the second house, a Crescent charged with a *Mullet*. The fourth Son of the second house, a Crescent charged with a *Martlet*. The fifth Son of the second house, a Crescent charged with an *Annulet*. The sixth Son of the second house, a Crescent charged with a *Flower-de-luce*, and so on of the other sons.

It must be observed first, that of all those forementioned marks of distinction, or rather *Diminution*, none but the *Label* is inserted into the Coats-of-arms belonging to any of the Royal Family, which the introducers of this peculiarity have, however, thought pro-

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per to difference by diſtinct charges on the points of the Label; ſuch as a *red Croſs* on his Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland's*, Ermine on the Princeſs *Amelia's*, &c. Secondly, That they are not always uſed for Differences only in Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Shields, but alſo as perfect Coats-of-arms; and then if a Label has more or leſs than three points or pendants, they are to be expreſſed. Examples of Coats charged with Labels, Creſcents, Mullets, &c. are annexed to the Table of Houſes, which are to be blazoned thus:

The firſt is *Azure, a Label argent.*

The ſecond is *Argent, a Label of five points azure*; born by the name of HENTINGTON.

The third is *Azure, a Creſcent argent*, born by the name of LUCY.

The fourth is *Argent, a Mullet Sable, on a Chief Azure, a Fleur-de-lis Or*; born by the name of ROGERS, in *Glouceſterſhire*.

The fifth is *Sapphire, a Fleur-de-lis Pearl*; born by the Right Hon. *Henry* Digby, Baron

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Baron DIGBY, of Geafhil, in King's county, *Ireland.*

Sifters have no differences in their Coats, therefore are permitted to bear the Arms of their Father, even as the eldeft Son does after his Father's deceafe.

Next to thefe Diminutions *G. Leigh*, *J. Guillim*, and after them Dr. *Harris* *, fet forth at large divers Figures, which they pretend were formerly added to the Coats of fuch as were to be punifhed and branded for Cowardice, Fornication, Slander, Adultery, Treafon, or Murder, for which they give them the name of *Abatements of Honour*; but as they produce no inftance of fuch whimfical bearings, I have not inferted them in this treatife. Befides, Arms being *Marks of Honour*, they cannot admit of any note of Infamy; nor would any body bear them, if they were fo branded. 'Tis true, a man may be degraded for divers crimes, particu-

* In his *Lexicon Technicum*, or Univerfal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.

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larly High Treaſon; but in ſuch caſes, the the Eſcutcheon is reverſed, trod upon, and torn in pieces, to denote a total extinction and ſuppreſſion of the honour and dignity of the perſon to whom it belonged.

CHAP.

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CHAP. IV.

Of the CHARGES.

ARMORISTS call a Charge whatſoever is contained in the Field, whether it occupy the whole, or only a part thereof. All Charges are diſtinguiſhed by the names of *Honourable ordinaries*, *Proper ordinaries*, and *Common charges*.

Honourable Ordinaries, the principal Charges in Heraldry, are made of lines only, which, according to their diſpoſition and form, receive different names.

Proper Ordinaries are ancient heraldic figures, frequently uſed in Coats-of-arms, and which are diſtinguiſhed by terms appropriated to each of them.

Common Charges are compoſed of natural, artificial, and even chymerical things, ſuch as Planets, Creatures, Vegetables, Inſtruments, &c. And, as in the treating of theſe, there will be required a great variety of Examples, I ſhall beſtow a whole Chapter upon them in its proper place.

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ARTICLE I.

Of HONOURABLE ORDINARIES.

THE moſt judicious Armoriſts admit only nine honourable Ordinaries *, *viz.*

The CHIEF	The BAR
The PALE	The CHEVRON
The BEND	The CROSS
The BEND *ſiniſter*	The SALTEIR
The FESS	

And of theſe, but three, have Diminutives, which are called as follow; that of the CHIEF is a *Fillet*. The PALE a *Pallet* and *Endorſe*. The BEND a *Bendlet*, *Coſt*, and

* Several authors that have treated of Heraldry have made long and tedious inquiries into the origin and reſemblance of Honourable Ordinaries. Thus the author of *La Science héraldique* ſays, that Honourable Ordinaries being laid all together on the Coat-armour, which repreſents a man's body, they would cover it entirely. That the *Chief* repreſents the Helmet which covers his head; the *Pale* repreſents his Launce or Spear; the *Bend* his long Belt; the *Feſs* his Scarf; the *Chevron* his Boots and Spurs; the *Croſs* and *Salteir* his Sword. Others will have it, that from the variegated habits of *Juſters* all heraldic Figures were taken: but theſe, and the like conjectures, are not to be depended upon.

Riband.

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Riband. The BEND-SINISTER has the *Scrape* and *Bâton.* The BAR the *Closet* and *Barulet.* The CHEVRON a *Chevronel* and *Couple-close:* all which shall be treated of in order.

SECT. I.

Of the CHIEF.

THE *Chief* is an ordinary determined by an horizontal line, which, if it is of any other form but straight, must be expressed. It is placed in the upper part of the Escutcheon, and containeth in depth the third space of the Field. Its Diminutive is a *Fillet,* the content of which is not to exceed one fourth of the Chief, and standeth in the lowest part thereof. This Ordinary is subject to be charged with variety of figures, and may be Indented, Undy, Nebule, &c. as is to be seen in the following Examples.

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EXAMPLES.

Of CHIEFS *born in Coats-of-arms.*

THE firſt is *Topaz, a Chief indented Sapphire*; born by the Right Hon. *Edmund* Butler, Viſcount MOUNTGARRET, &c. of the kingdom of *Ireland*. This great and illuſtrious family of the Butlers, ſo renowned for the many valiant and loyal perſons it has produced, is deſcended from the ancient Counts of *Brion* in Normandy; but ſince King *Henry* II. conferred the office of Chief Butler of Ireland upon one of the family, he and his ſucceſſors have aſſumed the name of Butler.

The ſecond is *Azure, a Chief engrailed Or.*

The third is *Argent, a Chief invected Vert.*

The fourth is *Vert, a Chief undy Or.*

The fifth is *Azure, a Chief nebule Argent.*

The ſixth is *Or, a Chief checky Argent and Azure.*

The ſeventh is *Ermine, a Chief quarterly Or and Gules*; born by the name of PECKHAM.

The

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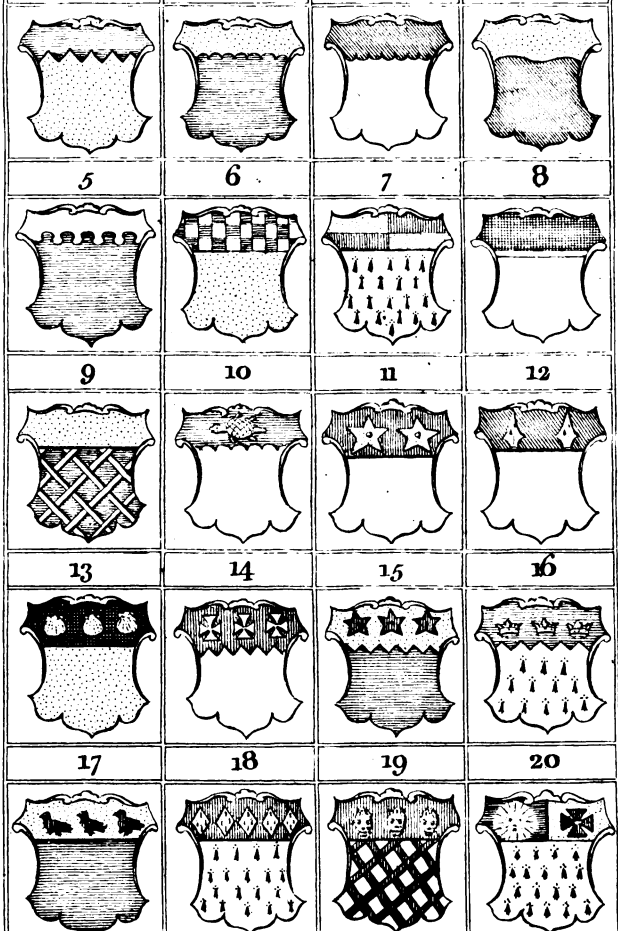
PLATE THE V. OF CHIEFS, &c.



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The eighth is *Argent, a Chief Sable, in the lower part thereof a Fillet Argent.*

The ninth is *Sapphire, fretty Pearl, a Chief Topaz,* born by the Right Hon. *Hayes* St. Leger, Viſcount DONERAILE, &c. of the County of Cork, in *Ireland.* This antient and noble family is of French extraction, and is deſcended from Sir *Robert* Sent Legére, Knight, who, in 1066, accompanied *William* Duke of Normandy in his expedition into *England*; and the family have a tradition, that he, with his own hand, ſupported the ſaid Duke when he quitted the ſhip to land in Suſſex.

The tenth is *Argent, on a Chief engrailed Azure, a Tortoiſe paſſant Or*; born by the name of BIDGOOD.

The eleventh is *Pearl, on a Chief Ruby, two Mullets pierced Or*; born by the Right Hon. *John* St. John, Lord ST. JOHN of Bletſhoe, &c. Of this antient family, which derive their ſurname from a place called St. John, in Normandy, was *John de St. John,* Eſq; who having a principal employment in

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in the army of the Norman Duke, attended him in his expedition into England.

The twelfth is *Pearl, on a Chief Emerald, two Spears Heads erect of the Field, the points imbrued Ruby*; born by the Right Hon. *George* Brodrick, Viſcount *Middleton*, &c. of the kingdom of *Ireland*. This family is lineally deſcended from *George de Brodrick*, who came into England in the reign of William II.

The thirteenth is *Topaz, on a Chief Diamond, three Eſcalops of the firſt*; for the name of *Graham*, and born quatered 1 and 4 by his Grace *William* Graham, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of MONTROSE, &c. According to the Scots writers, this great and noble family is deſcended from the renowned *Greme*, or *Grame*, who, in the year 404, was general of King *Fergus* II's. army, and in 420, forced his way thro' that wall built by the Britons, between the rivers Forth and Clyde, to keep out the Scots from moleſting them in their poſſeſſions, and the ſaid breach has ever ſince been called *Grame's Dyke*.

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The fourteenth is *Pearl, on a Chief indented Ruby, three Croſſes pattee of the Field*; born by the Right Hon. *John* Perceval, Earl of EGMONT, &c. This very ancient and noble family is ſuppoſed, from circumſtances little ſhort of poſitive proofs, to have ſprung from a younger branch of the Sovereign Dukes of *Bretagne* in France, of the ſame name, where now remain two noble families from this province. They were tranſplanted into *Normandy* before the conqueſt, poſſeſſed of great eſtates and power, and inveſted with the office of Chief Butler. Upon the Norman invaſion, two of this family came over into England with the Conqueror, from one of which the deſcent of the preſent Earl of *Egmont* is deduced by the cleareſt and moſt indiſputable proofs of hiſtorians and records.

The fifteenth is *Sapphire, on a Chief indented Topaz, three Mullets pierced Ruby*; born by the Right Hon. *Charles* Moore, Earl of DROGHEDA, &c. of the kingdom of *Ireland*. This noble family, which is of French extraction, came into England ſoon

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ſoon after the conqueſt, and made their firſt reſidence in the manor of *Moore-court*, in the county of Kent.

The ſixteenth is *Ermine, on a Chief indented Azure, three ducal coronets Or*; born by the name of LYTTON.

The ſeventeenth is *Azure, on a Chief Or, three Martlets Gules*; born by the name of WRAY.

The eighteenth is *Ermine, on a Chief Gules, five Lozenges of the firſt*; born by the name of DIXIN.

The nineteenth is *Pearl, fretty Ruby, on a Chief of the ſecond, three Leopard's Faces Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *Henry* Liddel, Lord RAVENSWORTH. This noble Lord is deſcended from the ancient Lords of Liddel-caſtle, in the county of Durham, where they have been proprietors of great coal-mines time out of mind.

The twentieth is *Ermine, a Chief party per pale Sapphire and Topaz; on the firſt the Sun in its ſplendor, on the ſecond a Croſs pattee Ruby.* The Arms of the Biſhopric of RAPHOE, in the kingdom of *Ireland.*

ALLEGO-

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ALLEGORICAL SIGNIFICATION.

The Chief ſignifies Dominion and Authority.

SECT. II.

Of the PALE.

THE *Pale* is an ordinary conſiſting of two perpendicular lines drawn from the top to the baſe of the Eſcutcheon, and contains the third middle part of the Field. Its Diminutives are the *Pallet* * which is

* The French do not admit this Diminutive, altho' they have amongſt them a Figure like it, as in the Arms of *Harlay de Beaumont*, to which they give the name of *Pal*, i. e. Pale, ſaying *D'Argent, deux Pals de Sable*; and thus in the Arms of *Arragon*, they blazon it *quatre Pals*, i. e. four Pales, &c. The *Endorſe* is likewiſe unknown to the *French*, but as it comes pretty near to what they call *Vergètte*, the third part of a Pale, in expreſſing a Pale either accompanied or charged with this Engliſh bearing they give it the name of *Vergètte*; as for example, the *De Noyers*'s Arms are thus blazoned: *d'Azure, un Pal muraillé de trois pièces d'Or, chargé d'une Vergètte de Sable*; which, for the ſatisfaction of the reader, I have inſerted in the collection of Pales; *See Example* 20.

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the half of the Pale, and the *Endorſe* which is the fourth part of a Pale. This Ordinary and the Pallet may receive any charge, but the Endorſe is never to be charged with any thing, either quick or dead. The Endorſe, beſides, is never uſed, according to *J. Leigh*, but to accompany the *Pale* in pairs, as *Cotices* do the *Bend*; but Sir *John Ferne* is not of this opinion.

EXAMPLES.

Of PALES, &c. *born in Coats-of-arms.*

THE firſt is *Gules, a Pale Or*; by the name of GRANDMAIN.

The ſecond is *Party per Pale Argent and Gules, a Pale counterchanged.*

The third is *Argent, a Pale between two Endorſes Gules.*

The fourth is *Party per Pale, paly of ſix Argent and Sable, the other part Azure*; born by the name of TRENCHARD.

The fifth is *Paly of ſix Or and Azure.*

The ſixth is *Argent, three Pallets undy Sable*; by the name of DOWNES.

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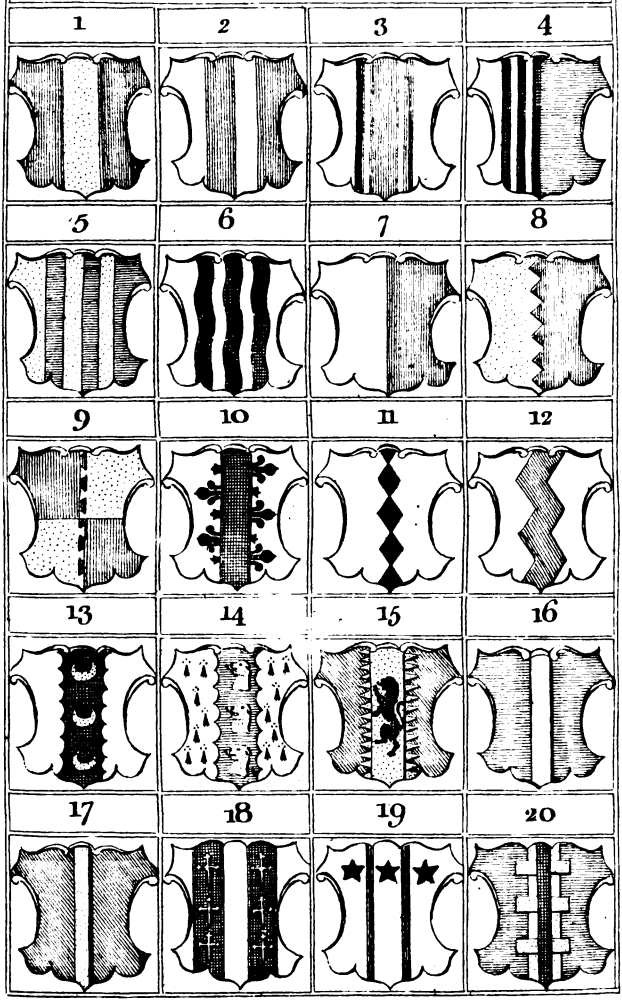
PLATE the VI. of PALES, &c.



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The seventh is *Party per Pale Pearl and Ruby*; born by the Right Hon. *John* Waldegrave, Earl WALDEGRAVE, &c. This noble Earl is descended from *John* de Waldegrave, who was Sheriff of London in the year 1205, in the seventh year of King *John*.

The eighth is *Party per Pale indented Topaz and Ruby*; born by the Right Hon. *Thomas* Bermingham, Baron of ATHENRY, in the kingdom of Ireland. Of this antient and noble family, which are of English extraction, and took their name from the town of *Bermingham* in the county of Warwick, was *William* de Bermingham, who was possessed of the town of that name in the reign of *Henry* II. which continued in that family till the reign of *Henry* VIII.

The ninth is *Quarterly per Pale dovetail, Ruby and Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *Thomas* Bromley, Lord MONTFORT, &c. This noble Lord is maternally descended from Sir *Walter* Bromleghe, of *Bromleghe*, in the county of Stafford, who flourished in the reign of King *John*. Sir *Thomas* Bromley,

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ley, another of his Lordſhip's anceſtors, was conſtituted Lord High-chancellor of England, 21 *Elizabeth*, in which poſt he died, 29 *Elizabeth*.

The tenth is *Argent, a Pale flory counter-flory Sable.*

The eleventh is *Argent, a Pale lozenge Sable*; born by the name of SAVAGE.

The twelfth is *Argent, a Pale dancette Vert*; born by the name of DIXON.

The thirteenth is *Argent, on a Pale engrailed Sable, three Creſcents Or*; born by the name of ASHLEY.

The fourteenth is *Ermine, on a Pale engrailed Azure, three Lion's-heads couped Or*; born by the name of AVERY.

The fifteenth is *Emerald, on a Pale radiant Topaz, a Lion rampant Diamond*; born by the Right Hon. *James* O'Hara, Lord TYRAWLEY, &c. in the kingdom of *Ireland*. This noble Lord is deſcended from *Mileſius* King of Spain, by his eldeſt ſon *Hiberius*, who, with his brother *Heremon*, eſtabliſhed a colony in Ireland. Sir *Charles* O'Hara, father to the preſent Lord, was created

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created Baron of Tyrawley by Queen *Anne*, Jan. 10, 1806, being, at that time, a Lieutenant-general, and Colonel of the royal regiment of Fuſileers: and the next year was made General in *Spain*, where this Son, Lord *James*, was wounded at the battle of *Almanza*.

The ſixteenth is *Azure, a Pallet Argent*.

The ſeventeenth is *Vert, an Endorſe Or*.

The eighteenth is *Argent, on two Pallets Sable, ſix Croſſes croſlets fitchy Or*; born by the name of BETUNE.

The nineteenth, is *Argent, two Endorſes Gules, in Chief three Mullets Sable*; born by the name of VAUTORT.

The twentieth is *Azure, on a Pale walled with three pieces on each ſide Or, an Endorſe Sable*; born by the name of *Sublet* de NOYERS, a family of diſtinction in *France*.

ALLEGORICAL SIGNIFICATION.

The Pale denotes Strength, Firmneſs, and Conſtancy.

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SECT. III.

Of the BEND *and* BEND-SINISTER.

THE *Bend* is an Ordinary formed by two diagonal lines, drawn from the Dexter-chief to the Siniſter-baſe, and contains the fifth part of the field in breadth, if uncharged; but if charged, then the third. Its Diminutives are the *Garter*, which is the half of a Bend. The *Coſt* or *Cotice*, which is the fourth part of a Bend. The *Riband*, the moiety of a Coſt, and the *Bendlet*, which is limited to the ſixth part of the Field.

There is alſo the *Bend-ſiniſter*, which is of the ſame breadth as the Bend, but drawn quite contrary ſides: this is ſubdivided into a *Scrape*, which is the half of the Bend, and into a *Bâton* *, which is the fourth part of the Bend, but does not extend itſelf quite thwart the Field, there being ſomething wanted at both ends. See the following Examples.

* The *Bâton* is ſeldom uſed in Heraldry, being accounted a Badge of Illegitimacy.

EXAM-

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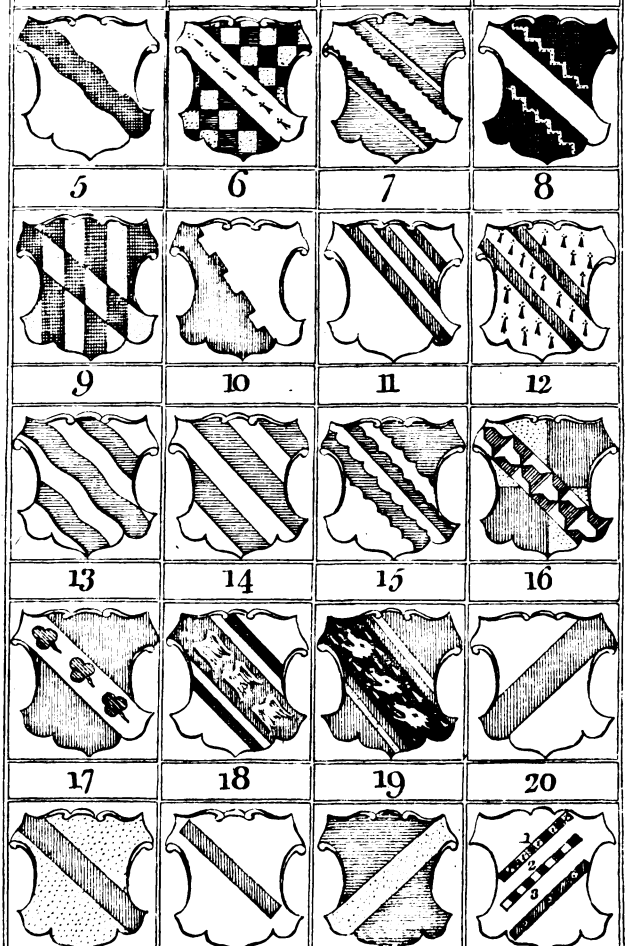
PLATE THE VII. OF BENDS, &c.



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EXAMPLES

Of BENDS, *&c. born in* COATS-OF-ARMS.

THE firſt is *Pearl, a Bend undy Diamond*; born by the Right Hon. *John* Wallop, Earl of PORTSMOUTH, &c. This noble Earl is deſcended from the Wallops of Hampſhire, a Saxon family, which were poſſeſſed of lands, to a conſiderable value in that county, at the time of the conqueſt.

The ſecond is *Checky Topaz and Sapphire, a Bend Ermine*; born by the Right Hon. *John* Ward, Viſcount DUDLEY and WARD, &c. The anceſtors of this noble Lord were antiently of the county of Norfolk, of which was *Simon* Ward, who had large poſſeſſions in the reign of *Edward* I. and was in France and Scotland in the reigns of King *Edward* II. and III.

The third is *Sapphire, a Bend engrailed Pearl, between two Cotices Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *Matthew* Forteſcue, Lord FORTESCUE, as alſo by the Right Hon. *Hugh* Forteſcue-Aland, Baron FORTESCUE,

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in the kingdom of Ireland, this laſt nobleman bearing a Creſcent in his Arms for difference. The family of Forteſcue is deſcended from Sir *Richard* le Forte, a perſon of extraordinary ſtrength and courage, who accompanied *William* Duke of Normandy in his conqueſt of England, and bearing a ſtrong ſhield before the Duke, at the battle of Haſtings, had three horſes killed under him, and from that ſignal event the name and motto of the family were aſſumed; for the Latin word *Scutum*, or the old French word *Eſcue* (a *ſhield*) being added to to *Forte* (*ſtrong*) compoſe their name, and the motto is *Forte ſcutum ſalus Ducum*.

The fourth is *Sable, a Bend Argent between two Cotices endented Or*; born by the name of FRENCH.

The fifth is *Paly of ſix Topaz and Diamond, a Bend counter-changed*; born by the Right Hon. *Frederick* Calvert, Baron BALTIMORE. The original of this family is from an antient and noble houſe of that ſurname in the Earldom of *Flanders*, whereof Sir *George* Calvert, Knight, among other honourable

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honourable employments, was Secretary of State to King *James* I. by whom he was created a Baron, Feb. 20, 1624, and from whom he had a grant to him, and his heirs, of the province of Maryland and Avalon in *America*.

The ſixth is *Party per Bend crenelle Ruby and Pearl*; born by the Right Hon. *Edmund* Boyle, Earl of CORK and ORRERY, &c. in the kingdom of *Ireland*. This noble Lord is ſaid to be deſcended from Sir *Philip* Boyle, a Knight of Arragon, who, in the reign of King *Henry* VI. tilted at a tournament with Sir *Joſeph* Aſtley, Knight of the Garter. The machine called the *Orrery* was invented by the late Earl *Charles*, grandfather to the preſent Lord, which will perpetuate his memory to the lateſt poſterity.

The ſeventh is *Pearl, three Bendlets enhanſed Ruby*; born by the Right Hon. *William* Byron, Lord BYRON. From Doomſday-Book it appears, that this family were poſſeſſed of numerous manors and lands in the reign of the Conqueror; and that Sir *John* Byron, one of his Lordſhip's anceſtors,

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attended King *Edward* III. in his wars in France.

The eighth is *Ermine, a Bend voided Gules*; born by the name of IRETON.

The ninth is *Argent, three Bendlets undy Azure*; born by the name of WILBRAHAM.

The tenth is *Bendy of ſix pieces Argent and Azure*. Obſerve that when the Shield is filled with ſix Bendlets of metal and colour, it is called *Bendy*; but if the number of them is either more or leſs than ſix, they are to be blazoned by the name of Bendlets, and their number ſpecified.

The eleventh is *Party per Bend Azure and Argent, two Bendlets engrailed counter-changed*; by the name of FRENES.

The twelfth is *Quarterly, Topaz and Ruby, a Bend over-all Vair*; born by his Grace *Lionel Cranfield* Sackville, Duke of DORSET and Earl of MIDDLESEX, &c. The anceſtors of this family were Lords of the town and ſeigniory of *Sackville* in Normandy, and came over with the Conqueror, when he invaded England, in 1066.

The

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The thirteenth is *Ruby, on a Bend Pearl three Trefoils ſliped proper*; born by the Right Hon. *George William* Hervey, Earl of BRISTOL, &c. This noble Lord derives his pedigree from *Robert* Fitz-Hervey, a younger ſon of Hervey Duke of Orleans, who came over from France with *William* the Conqueror.

The fourteenth is *Pearl, on a Bend Ruby coticed Diamond, three pair of Wings conjoined of the firſt*; born by the Right Hon. *Richard* Wingfield, Viſcount POWERSCOURT, in the kingdom of *Ireland*. This noble Lord is denominated from the manor of Wingfield in Suffolk, where they had a ſeat before the Norman conqueſt, called Wingfield-caſtle.

The fifteenth is *Ruby, on a Bend Ermine coticed Or, three Boars Heads couped Argent*; born by the Right Hon. *George* Edgcumbe, Lord EDGCUMBE, &c. The anceſtors of this noble Lord received their name from the manor of Edgcumbe in Devonſhire. One of this Lord's anceſtors was Sir *Richard* Edgcumbe, who came over to England with

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the Earl of Richmond, having a great ſhare in the victory he obtained over king *Richard* III. at Boſworth, by which the Earl made his way to the throne of England.

The ſixteenth is *Argent, a Bend-ſiniſter Gules.*

The ſeventeenth is *Or, a Garter Gules.*

The eighteenth is *Argent, a Ribund Gules.*

The ninteenth is *Azure, a Scrape Or.*

The twentieth is *three Bâtons, the firſt counter-compony Ermine and Sapphire,* ſet over the royal arms, for his Grace *William* Fitzroy, Duke of Cleveland. The ſecond is *compony Pearl and Sapphire,* ſet over the royal Arms, for his Grace *Auguſtus-Henry* Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton. The third is *Ruby, charged with three Roſes Pearl, ſeeded and barbed proper,* ſet over the royal Arms, for his Grace *George* Beauclerk, Duke of St. Albans. The Grand-fathers of theſe noble Dukes being natural ſons of King Charles II. is what entitles them to the royal Arms.

Allegorical Signification.

Bends are the ſymbols of Defence and Protection.

SECT.

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SECT. IV.

Of the FESS *and* BAR.

THE *Feſs* is an ordinary which always occupies the center of the Shield, and contains in breadth the third part of the field from the Dexter to the Siniſter-ſide. It has no Diminutive, for the *Bar* is a diſtinct Ordinary of itſelf.

The *Bar* is formed of two lines, and contains but the fifth part of the field, which is not the only thing wherein it differs from the *Feſs*, for there may be more than one in an Eſcutcheon, placed in different parts thereof, whereas the Feſs is limited to the Center-point. The Bar has two Diminutives, the *Cloſet*, which contains the half of the Bar, and the *Barrulet*, which is the half of the Cloſet. When the Shield contains a a number of Bars of metal and colour alternate, exceeding five, that is called *Barry* of ſo many pieces, expreſſing their number. See the following Examples.

EXAM-

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EXAMPLES.

Of FESSES *and* BARS *born in* COATS-OF-ARMS.

THE firſt is *Pearl, a Feſs dancette Diamond*; born by the Right Hon. *John* Weſt, Earl DELAWARR, &c. This noble family is deſcended from the *Weſts*, a great family in the Weſt of England; but in the reign of *Edward* II. they appear to have been ſeized of manors and lands in the county of Warwick. *Thomas*, Lord Delawarr, one of his Lordſhip's anceſtors, was Captain-general of *Virginia* in 1609; and going over thither, contributed more to planting and ſupporting the firſt Engliſh colonies there, than any of the adventurers in the reign of King *James* I.

The ſecond is *Pearl, a Feſs wreathy Sapphire and Ruby*; born by the Right Hon. *John* Carmichael, Earl of HYNDFORD. Of this ancient family, which is ſaid to aſſume their ſurname from the lands of *Carmichael*, in the county of Lanerk, in *Scotland*, where they

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PLATE THE VIII. OF FESSES & BARS.

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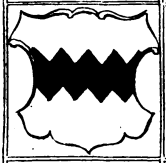	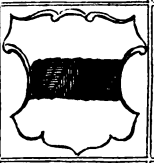	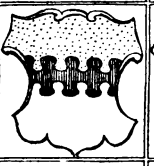	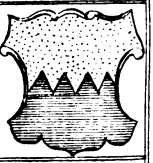
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	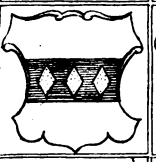	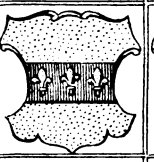	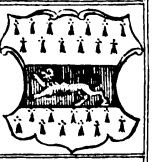
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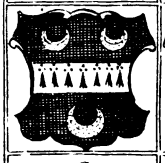	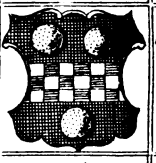	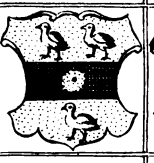	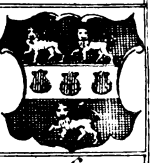
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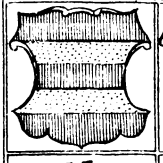	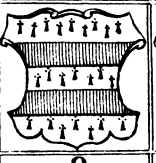	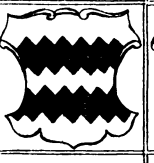	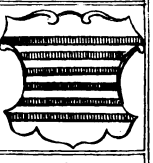
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		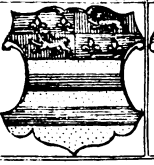	

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they ſtill have their chief ſeat, was Sir *John* Carmichael, who accompanied *Archibald*, Earl of Douglas, to the aſſiſtance of *Charles* VI. of France, againſt the *Engliſh*, and ſignalizing his valour at the battle of *Baughey*, in April 1421, and breaking his ſpear, when the French and Scots got the victory, had thereupon added to his paternal coat, a dexter arm holding a broken ſpear, which is now the creſt of the family.

The third is *Party per Feſs Or and Argent, a Feſs nebule Gules*; born by the name of ANTESHED.

The fourth is *Party per Feſs indented Or and Azure*; born by the name of SAUNDERS.

The fifth is *Checky Topaz and Sapphire, on a Feſs Ruby a Creſcent for difference*; born by the Right Hon. *Hugh* Clifford, Lord CLIFFORD, of Chudley. This noble Lord is deſcended from *Walter* de Clifford, of Clifford-caſtle, in the county of Hereford, who came over into England with the Conqueror; of which family was fair *Roſamond*, miſtreſs to King Henry II.

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The sixth is *Pearl, on a Fess Azure three Lozenges Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *Basil* Fielding, Earl of DENBIGH and DESMOND, &c. This noble Earl is descended from the Earls of *Hapsburg*, in Germany. *Geoffrey*, Earl of Hapsburg, being oppressed by *Rodolph*, Emperor of Germany, came over into England, and one of his sons served King *Henry* III. in his wars, whose ancestors laying claim to the territories of *Laufsenburg*, and *Rhin-Filding*, in Germany, he took the name of *Fielding*.

The seventh is *Or, on a Fess Gules, three Fleur-de-lis of the first*; born by the name of LENNARD. This is the first and fourth quarters of the Right Hon. *Thomas* Barret-Lennard, Lord DACRE's arms.

The eighth is *Ermine, on a Fess Ruby, a Lion passant Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *John* Proby, Baron CARYSFORT, &c. in the kingdom of *Ireland*.

The ninth is *Diamond, a Fess Ermine, between three Crescents Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *George-William* Coventry, Earl of COVENTRY, &c. This noble Earl is descended

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deſcended from *John* Coventry, a native of the city of Coventry, and afterwards Mercer and Lord-mayor of London, in the reign of *Henry* V. from whom deſcended *Thomas* Coventry, one of the Juſtices of the court of Common-Pleas, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, whoſe ſon Thomas was Recorder of London, and afterwards Lord-keeper of the great ſeal in the reign of King Charles I.

The tenth is *Diamond, a Feſs checky, Topaz and Sapphire, between three Beſants*; born by the Right Hon. *Ridgeway* Pitt, Earl and Baron of LONDONDERRY, &c. Of this noble family, which were anciently of Bandfort, in the county of Dorſet, was *Thomas* Pitt, Eſq; who, in the reign of Queen *Anne*, was made Governor of fort St. George, in the Eaſt Indies, where he reſided many years, and purchaſed a Diamond, which he ſold to the King of France for 135,000l. ſterling, weighing 127,000 carats, and commonly known at this day by the name of *Pitt*'s Diamond.

The eleventh is *Topaz, on a Feſs Diamond, between three Muſcovy Ducks proper, a Roſe of*

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of the Field; born by the Right Hon. *John* Bateman, Viſcount BATEMAN, &c. Of this noble family, which was anciently ſeated at Haleſbrook, near *St. Omers* in Flanders, was *Giles* Bateman, Eſq; whoſe ſon was a merchant of London, and was father to Sir *James* Bateman, Knight, who, in 1712, was choſen member of Parliament for Ilcheſter, in the county of *Somerſet*, and re-choſen in 1713.

The twelfth is *Diamond, on a Feſs Pearl, between three Leopards paſſant gardant Topaz, three Eſcalops Ruby*; born by the Right Hon. *Wills* Hill, Earl of HILLSBOROUGH, &c. Of this family, which, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, were of note in the county of Downe, was Sir *Moſes* Hill, who, during *O'Neile*'s rebellion, was one of thoſe gentlemen who aſſociated under the Earl of *Eſſex*, to ſuppreſs it, and afterwards ſerved under *Arthur*, Lord Chicheſter, Lord Deputy, and by King *James* I. was appointed Provoſt-marſhal of the whole province of *Ulſter*, in Ireland.

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The thirteenth is *Ruby, two Bars Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *Simon* Harcourt, Earl of HARCOURT, &c. This noble Earl is deſcended from the Harcourts of Normandy, who took their name from a place called *Harcourt*, in that province, where the family uſually reſided. *Gervaiſe*, Count de Harcourt, with his two ſons *Jeffrey* and *Arnold*, came over with the Conqueror, when he invaded England, in 1066.

The fourteenth is *Ermine, two Bars Ruby*; born by the Right Hon. *Thomas* Nugent, Earl of WESTMEATH, and Baron DELVIN.

The fifteenth is *Pearl, two Bars dancette Diamond*; born by the Right Hon. *Godart* Ginkle, Earl of ATHLONE. Godart, who was the firſt Earl, was deſcended of a very ancient family in the united provinces of *Holland*, where he was Baron de Reede and Ginkle, &c. In 1691 he was a Lieutenant-general of King *William*'s forces in Ireland, where in June the ſame year he took *Ballymore* for the Engliſh; and in July following the Iriſh town of *Athlone*, which laſt exploit

ploit is one of the greatest recorded in Hiſtory.

The ſixteenth is *Pearl, three Bars gemels Ruby*; born by the Right Hon. *Richard* Barry, Earl of BARRYMORE, &c. This noble family, who have been renowned for their loyalty and valour, are ſaid to derive their ſurname from the iſland of *Barry*, in the county of Glamorgan, in *Wales*; and from their riches and eſtates have been called by the people *Barrymore*, or the Great Barry.

The ſeventeenth is *Topaz, a Feſs humetty Ruby, between two Lions paſſant Diamond*; born by the Right Hon. *Samuel* Maſham, Lord MASHAM, &c.; This noble Lord is deſcended from Sir *John* Maſham, who flouriſhed in the reign of King *Henry* VI. and was buried at Thorneham, in the county of Suffolk, in 1455.

The eighteenth is *Pearl, a Lion rampant gardant Ruby, debruiſed by a Feſs Sapphire, between three Etoiles, iſſuing out of as many Creſcents of the ſecond*; born by the Right Hon. Robert Dillon, Earl of ROSCOMMON,

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MON, &c. in the kingdom of *Ireland*. This noble family is derived from Logan, surnamed *Dilune* or *Delion*, which signifies brave and valiant, to whom the Duke of Aquitaine gave his daughter in marriage, in whose right, after her father's death, he became Prince and Sovereign of Aquitaine, which continued in his posterity till King *Henry* II. married *Alionora*, daughter and heir to *William* V. Duke of Aquitaine, and about 1172 obtained that principality by superior force; and, to prevent any disturbance, brought Sir Henry *Delion* or *Dillon*, and his brother *Thomas*, then infants, to England, their father being slain.

The nineteenth is *Topaz, two Bars Sapphire, a Chief quarterly of the second and Ruby, the 1st and 4th charged each with two Fleur-de-lis of France; the 2d and 3d with a Lion of England*; born by his Grace *John* Manners, Duke of RUTLAND, Marquis of GRANBY, &c. This Chief was antiently *Gules*, and the charge thereon is an honorary augmentation, shewing his Grace's de-

ſcent, from the blood royal of King *Edward* IV.

The twentieth is *Barry of ten pieces Pearl and Sapphire, over-all ſix Eſcutcheons*; 3, 2, 1, *Diamond, each charged with a Lion rampant of the firſt, a Creſcent for difference*, born by the Right Hon. *James* Cecil, Earl of SALISBURY, &c. This noble Earl is deſcended from *William* Cecil, a perſon of great learning and ſingular judgment, who became the greateſt ſtateſman of the age in which he lived. In the 5th *Edward* VI. he was made principal Secretary of State, and of the Privy-council, in which office he was continued by Queen *Elizabeth*, and likewiſe made Maſter of the Wards, Baron of *Burleigh*, Lord High-treaſurer, and Knight of the Garter. This Lord, whoſe wiſdom, piety, integrity, induſtry, and juſtice, had no ſuperior, died in 1598. He left two ſons *Thomas* and *Robert*, who were both made Earls in one day, May 4, 1603. But *Robert* the younger ſon, anceſtor of the preſent noble Lord, was created Earl of *Saliſbury*

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bury in the morning, and *Thomas*, the eldeſt, Earl of *Exeter* in the afternoon.

ALLEGORICAL SIGNIFICATION.

The Feſs or Bar was a mark of Royalty and Moderation.

SECT. V.

Of the CHEVRON.

THE *Chevron*, which repreſents two rafters of a houſe well jointed together, or a pair of compaſſes half open, takes up the fifth part of the Field. Its Diminutives are the *Chevronel*, which contains the half of a Chevron, and a *Couple-cloſe*, which is the half of a Chevronel, that is, its breadth is but the fourth part of a Chevron. The *French* have but one Diminution of this Ordinary called *Etaye*, containing the third part of its breadth.

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EXAMPLES.

Of CHEVRONS, &c. *born in* Coats-of-arms.

THE first is *Pearl, a Chevron Ruby between three Tourteaux*; born by the Right Hon. *Bennet* Sherrard, Earl of HARBOROUGH, &c. This noble Earl is lineally descended from *Schirard*, who was possessed of manors and lands to a great value in the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire in the reign of *William* the Conqueror. Geoffrey, another of this Earl's ancestors, was three times Sheriff of Rutlandshire, in the reigns of King *Edward* IV. and King *Richard* III.

The second is *Diamond a Chevron between three Etoiles Pearl*; born by the Right Hon. *Marmaduke* Langdale, Lord LANGDALE. This noble Lord is descended from the Langdales of Yorkshire, who resided at the town of Langdale, from whence they took their name, in the reign of King *John*; but his ancestor, who makes the greatest figure in history, is Sir *Marmaduke* Langdale, who raised forces in the North of England, in defence of King *Charles* I. was victorious

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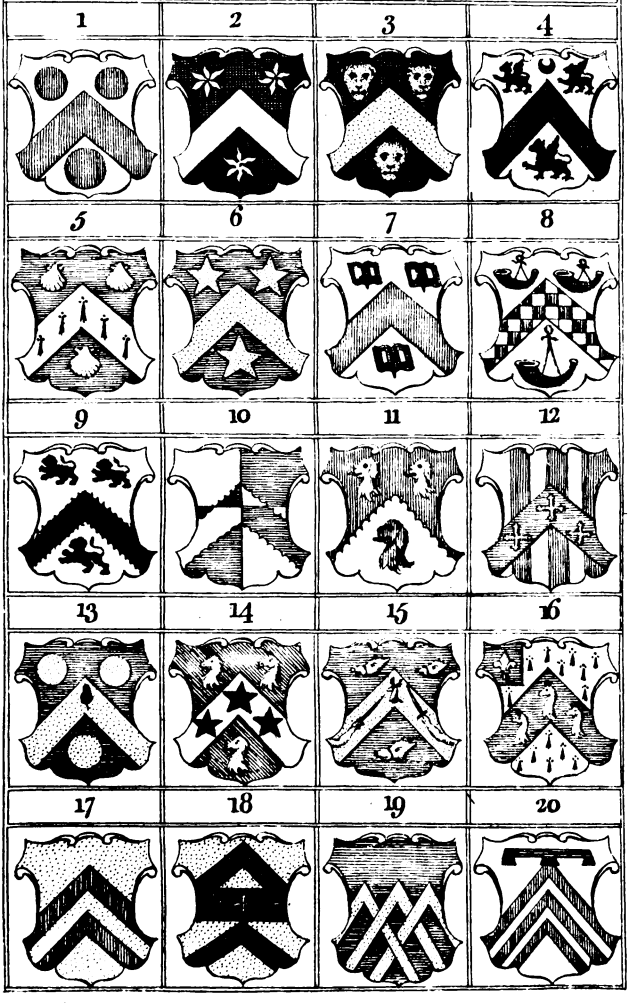
PLATE THE IX. OF CHEVRONS, &c.



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victorious in numberleſs battles and ſieges, and when his Majeſty, by the united forces of England and Scotland, was at length overpowered, he attended King Charles II. in his exile, and returned to England with his Majeſty at the Reſtoration.

The third is *Diamond, a Chevron between two Leopards Heads Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *William* Wentworth, Earl of STRAFFORD, &c. All Genealogiſts agree, that the name of Wentworth is of Saxon original, and taken from the manor of *Wentworth* in Yorkſhire, where, in the reign of William the Conqueror, lived *Reginald* de Wenteworde, as it is ſpelt in Doomſday-Book.

The fourth is *Pearl, a Chevron between three Gryphons paſſant ſegreant Diamond, a Creſant for difference*; born by the Right Hon. *Heneage* Finch, Earl of AILESFORD, &c. This family is deſcended from *Herbert* Fitz-Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and Chamberlain to King *Henry* I. They took the name of *Finch* in the reign of King *Edward* I. One of the anceſtors of the

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preſent Earl was the Right Hon. *Heneage* Finch, Earl of Nottingham, who was conſtituted Lord High-Chancellor of England in 1675; and Lord High-Steward on the trials of *Philip* Earl of Pembroke, and *William* Viſcount Stafford, in 1680.

The fifth is *Sapphire, a Chevron Ermine, between three Eſcalops Pearl*; born by the Rt. Hon. *George* Townſhend, Viſcount TOWNSHEND, &c. This family are of Norman extraction, and came into England about the time of the conqueſt. *Charles*, Lord Viſcount Townſhend, grand-father of the preſent Viſcount, was appointed principal Secretary of State in the reign of King *George* I. in 1720, and continued ſo to the end of his Majeſty's reign; when, upon reſigning the ſeals, they were returned to him again by his late Majeſty King *George* II. who continued him in that honourable office to the year 1730.

The ſixth is *Sapphire, a Chevron between three Mullets Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *John* Chetwind, Viſcount CHETWIND, &c. of the kingdom of *Ireland*.

Of

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Of this family, which hath been of great antiquity in the county of Salop, taking their ſurname from Chetwynd in that county, was *Adam* de Chetwynd, who married *Agnes* daughter of John Lord Lovel, Baron of Dockinges, and Lord of Minſter Lovel in Oxfordſhire; and by her had iſſue Sir *John* de Chetwynd, who, in the 37th of *Henry* III. had a charter of free-warren thro' all his demeſne in the counties of Salop, Stafford, and Warwick.

The ſeventh is *Pearl, a Chevron Ruby, between three ſquare Buckles Diamond*; born by the Right Hon. *Matthew* Ducie-Morton, Lord DUCIE, &c. This noble Lord is deſcended from the *Ducies* in Normandy. After they came into England, King Edward I. conferred on them the Lordſhip of Morton, in Staffordſhire, and ſeveral other Lordſhips and Manors, which the family enjoyed for many years. Sir *Robert* Ducie, one of his Lordſhip's anceſtors, was Lord-mayor of London in the reign of King *Charles* I. and though he lent his Majeſty 80,000 l. which was loſt by the King's be-

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ing driven out of London, he died, however, worth 400,000 l.

The eighth is *Pearl, a Chevron checky Ruby and of the Field, between three Bugle-Horns ſtrung Diamond, garniſhed of the ſecond*; born by the Right Hon. Lord *Hugh* Semple, Lord SEMPLE. The principal family of this name was *Semple* of Ellerſton in Renfrew, where they had large poſſeſſions and offices, as ſtewards and bailiffs, under the ſeveral families of Stewart, proprietors of that county before they came to the crown. The firſt Lord Semple was Sir *Robert*, who, being much in favour with King *James* IV. was by him created Lord Semple, in 1489.

The ninth is *Pearl, a Chevron engrailed between three Lions paſſant Diamond*; born by the Right Honourable and the Reverend *Philip* Smithe, Viſcount STRANGFORD. One of this Lord's anceſtors was *John* Smithe, Eſq; who acquired a conſiderable eſtate whilſt he was farmer of the cuſtoms, in the reign of *Henry* VIII. He left two ſons, *John* and Sir *Thomas*, which laſt was

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ſent Ambaſſador, by King *James* I. to the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

The tenth is *Quarterly Argent and Azure, a Chevron engrailed counter-changed*; born by the name of CHAMBER.

The eleventh is *Party per Chevron engrailed Ruby and Pearl, three Talbots Heads eraſed counter-changed*; born by the Right Hon. *Anthony* Duncombe, Lord FEVERSHAM, &c. His Lordſhip is deſcended from the Duncombes of Barley-end, in Buckinghamſhire. Sir *Charles* Duncombe, uncle to the preſent Lord, was Lord-mayor of London in 1709, and this Nobleman was created Lord Feverſham and Baron of Dowton in Wiltſhire, *June* 23, 1744.

The twelfth is *Pally of ſix Pearl and Ruby, on a Chevron Sapphire, three Croſſes croſlets Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *George* Carpenter, Baron CARPENTER, of Killaghy in *Ireland*. This ancient and noble family are of great antiquity in the county of Hereford, and have been Lords of the manor of the *Home* in the pariſh of *Delwyn*, near Weobly, for above

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bove 300 years. *George*, the first Lord Carpenter, was created *May* 4, 1719.

The thirteenth is *Sapphire, on a Chevron Topaz, between three Besants, a Bay Leaf Emerald*; born by the Right Hon. *James* Hope, Earl of HOPTON, &c. This noble family is descended from *Henry* Hope, a native of Holland, who, about two centuries ago, came over and settled in *Scotland*. Charles Hope, Esq; father of the present Earl, was created an Earl by Queen *Anne*, *April* 15, 1703.

The fourteenth is *Emerald, on a Chevron between three Unicorns Heads erazed Pearl, horned and maned Topaz, three Mullets Diamond*; born by the name of *Ker*, being the 1st and 4th Quarters in the Arms of his Grace *John* Ker, Duke of ROXBURGH, &c. This ancient family is said to come from Normandy. John Ker, Marquis of Beaumont and Cesford, the first Duke of Roxburgh, was created *April* 27, 1707.

The fifteenth is *Sapphire, on a Chevron Topaz, between three Bears Heads couped Pearl,*

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Pearl, and muzzled Ruby, a Roe-buck's Head erazed of the laſt, between two Hands holding Daggers all proper; born by the Right Hon. *Donald* Mackay, Lord RAE. This family is ſaid to derive their deſcent from *Alexander*, a younger ſon of Ochonacker, who, about the end of the twelfth century, came from Ireland; and the fourth in deſcent from him was *Donald* of Strathnavern, whoſe ſon was named Y *More:* and from him began the ſurname of *Mac Y, Mackie*, or *Mackay*. Donald, the firſt Lord of this family, was created Baronet in 1625, and on June 20, 1628, was created Baron Rae, of the county of Chaithneſs, by *Charles* I.

The ſixteenth is *Ermine, on a Chevron Sapphire, three Foxes Heads erazed Topaz, and in a Canton Sapphire a Fleur-de-lis Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *Stephen* Fox, Earl of ILCHESTER, &c. Of the family of Fox there have been many perſons of note living in the counties of Dorſet, Somerſet, Wilts, and Hants, particularly *Richard* Fox, Biſhop of Wincheſter. His Lordſhip was created Lord Ilcheſter and Baron Strangeways,

May

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May 11, 1741, 14 Geo. II. and Earl of Ilcheſter in June 1756.

The ſeventeenth is *Topaz, two Chevronels Ruby*; born by the Right Hon. *John* Monſon, Lord MONSON. This noble Lord is deſcended from John Monſon, who flouriſhed in the reign of King *Edward* III. from whom deſcended another John, who attended King *Henry* V. in his wars in France. Sir *John* Monſon, Bart. father of the preſent Lord, was created Lord Monſon, May 28, 1728.

The eighteenth is *Topaz, on a Feſs, between two Chevronels Diamond, three Croſſes croſlets of the firſt*; born by the Right Hon. *George* Walpole, Earl of ORFORD, &c. This family took their name from *Walpole* in Norfolk, where they reſided before the conqueſt. Sir *Robert* Walpole was, in King George II's reign, elected Knight of the Garter in 1726, and created Earl of Orford, February 9, 1741-2.

The nineteenth is *Azure, three Couple-cloſes brazed in the baſe of the Eſcutcheon Or*; born by the name of FITZ-HUGH.

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The twentieth is *Pearl, three Couple-closes Ruby, a Label Sapphire*; born by the Right Hon *William* Wildman Barrington, Viscount BARRINGTON, &c. This family is of Norman extraction, in which Dutchy, whilst it continued annexed to the English crown, there were to be seen the remains of a castle bearing the name of *Chute*, or *Shute*, and formerly in the family, with other monuments in several towns of that Dutchy. *John* Shute, the late Viscount Barrington, was, in 1708, made a Commissioner of the Customs, and succeeded to the estates of *Francis* Barrington, Esq; and of *John* Wildman of the county of Berks, who made him their heir; and, in pursuance of the will of the former, he took the Name and Arms of Barrington. On June 11, 1720, he was created Viscount Barrington, with a reversionary grant of the office of Master of the Rolls in *Ireland*.

ALLEGORICAL SIGNIFICATION.

The Chevron is the Emblem of Protection and Preservation.

SECT.

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SECT. VI.

Of the CROSS.

THE Croſs is an Ordinary formed by two perpendicular lines, like the Feſs or Bar; tho' not drawn throughout, but meeting in four right Angles, near about the Feſs-point. It takes up only the fifth-part of the Field, when not charged, but if charged, then the third. It is born as well engrailed, indented, &c. as plain.

There is ſo great a variety of Croſſes uſed in Heraldry, that it would be a very difficult taſk to treat of them all. *Guillim* has mentioned thirty-nine different ſorts, *De la Colombiére* ſeventy-two, *Leigh* forty-ſix, and *Upton* declares he dares not aſcertain all the various Croſſes born in Arms, for that they are almoſt innumerable; therefore, as it cannot be expected that I ſhould comprehend ſo many divers Croſſes in a Book of this kind, I will only take notice of ſuch as are moſt commonly ſeen at preſent in Coats-of-arms.

EXAMPLES.

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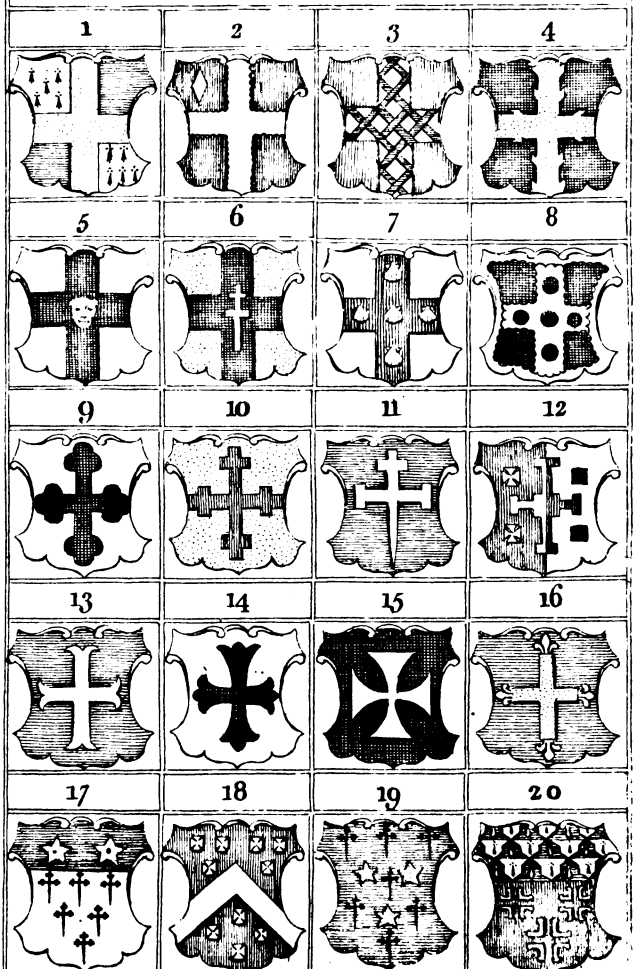
PLATE THE X. OF CROSSES.



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EXAMPLES.

Of CROSSES *born in Coats-of-arms.*

THE first is *Quarterly, Ermine and Sapphire, a Croſs Topax*; born by his Grace *Thomas* Oſborne, Duke of LEEDS, &c. This noble Duke is deſcended from the honourable family of the *Oſbornes*, of Aſhford, in the county of Kent, Sir *Thomas* Oſborne, the grandfather to the preſent Duke, was advanced to the Peerage by King *Charles* II.

The ſecond is *Ruby, a Croſs engrailed Pearl, a lozenge in the dexter chief of the ſecond*; born by the Right Hon. *Edward* Leigh, Lord LEIGH. This family took their ſurname from the town of *High-Leigh*, in Cheſhire, where they reſided before the Norman Conqueſt. Sir *Thomas* Leigh, the firſt Lord of this family, was created Baron Leigh of Stoneley, by King *Charles* I. on July 1, 1643.

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The third is *Ruby, a Croſs Pearl fretty Sapphire*; born by the Right Hon. *Nicholas* Taaffe, Viſcount TAAFFE, of Corran, &c. in *Ireland*. Of this noble and ancient family was *Richard* Taaffe, who lived 1282; as, in 1306, did *John* Taaffe, who was Archbiſhop of *Armagh*; and, in 1479, the order of the Garter being eſtabliſhed in Ireland, Sir *Nicholas* Taaffe was one of the firſt members; and *John*, his ſon and heir, was created a Baron and Viſcount by *Charles* I. Auguſt 1, 1628.

The fourth is *Sable, a Croſs raguly Or*; born by the name of STOWAY.

The fifth is *Pearl, on a Croſs Diamond a Leopard's Head Topaz*; born by his Grace *Henry* Brydges, Duke of CHANDOS, &c. The anceſtors of this noble family took their name from the city of *Bruges*, in Flanders; and one of them came over with *William* the Conqueror, and had a conſiderable ſhare in the victory obtained near Haſtings, in Suſſex, 1066. *James*, the father of the preſent Duke

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Duke, was created Viſcount Wilton, and Earl of Carnarvon, October 19, 1714, and Marquis of Carnarvon and Duke of Chandos, 30, 1719.

The ſixth is *Topaz, on a Croſs Diamond, a Patriarchal Croſs of the Field*; born by the Right Hon. *Thomas* Veſey, Baron of KNAPTON, in the kingdom of *Ireland*. The truly noble family of *Veſcey* or *Veſey*, derives its origin from *Charles* the Great, King of France, and Emperor of the Weſt, who died at Aix-la-Chapelle, in Germany, Jan. 28, 814. His Lordſhip's father was created a Peer April 10, 1750.

The ſeventh is *Pearl, on a Croſs of St. George Ruby, five Eſcalops Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *William* Villiers, Earl of JERSEY, &c. This noble Earl is deſcended from the family of *Villiers*, in Normandy, ſome of whom came over to England with the Conqueror; ſeveral manors and lands in England being ſoon after granted to *Pagan* de Villiers, one of this Earl's anceſtors. The firſt Peer of this family was

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created a Baron and Viſcount, March 20, 1690, the 3d of William and Mary.

The eighth is *Diamond, on a Croſs within a bordure engrailed Topaz, five Pellets*; born by the Right Hon. *Francis* Grevile, Earl of BROOKE and WARWICK, &c. The anceſtors of this noble family are of Norman extraction, and came over with *William* the Conqueror, who conferred manors and land on them in England, of a conſiderable value; and at length they obtained the government of the caſtle of *Warwick*, the preſent ſeat of the family. Sir *Fulke*, the firſt Peer of this family, was created Baron Brooke by King *James* I. January 9, 1620.

The ninth is *Argent, a Croſs botonny Sable*; born by the name of WINWOOD.

The tenth is *Or, a Croſs croſlet Gules*; born by the name of TADDINGTON.

The eleventh is *Azure, a Croſs potent fitchy Or*. This Enſign is ſaid to have been born by *Etheldred*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*; and Croſſes of this ſort are frequently met with in Coats-of-arms.

The

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The twelfth is *Party per pale, Ruby and Pearl; a Croſs potent and quadrate in the center, between four Croſſes pattee counterchanged.* The Arms of the Epiſcopal See of LITCHFIELD and COVENTRY.

The thirteenth is *Sapphire, a Croſs moline Pearl;* born by his Grace *William-Henry* Bentick, Duke of PORTLAND, &c. This noble Duke is deſcended from a very ancient and diſtinguiſhed family in the *United-Provinces* of Holland, of which was *William* Bentick, Eſq; who in his youth was Page of honour to *William* Prince of Orange, afterwards *William* III. King of Great-Britain, who on the acceſſion of William and his Conſort, was made Groom of the Stole, Privy-purſe to his Royal Majeſty, Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's army, &c. and alſo created Baron of Cirenceſter, Viſcount Woodſtock, and Earl of Portland, April 19, 1689.

The fourteenth is *Argent, a Croſs patonce Sable;* born by the name of COLVILL.

The fifteenth is *Sable, a Croſs pattee Argent;* born by the name of MAPLESDEN.

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The ſixteenth is *Azure, a Croſs flowery Or*; born by the name of CHENEY.

The ſeventeenth is *Pearl, ſix Croſſes croſlets fitchy* 3, 2, 1, *Diamond, on a Chief Sapphire two Mullets pierced Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *Henry* Clinton, Earl of LINCOLN, &c. This noble family is deſcended from *Jeffrey* de Clinton, Lord Chamberlain and Treaſurer to King *Henry* I. grand-ſon to *William* de Tankerville, Chamberlain of Normandy; from whom deſcended *William* de Clinton, Chief Juſtice of Cheſter, Governor of Dover-caſtle, Lord Warden of the King's foreſts South of Trent. *Edward*, Lord Clinton, another of this noble Earl's anceſtors, was conſtituted Lord High-Admiral of England for life, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, who created him Earl of Lincoln, May 4, 1572.

The eighteenth is *Ruby, a Chevron between ten Croſſes pattee, ſix above and four below Pearl*; born by the Right Hon. *Frederick-Auguſtus* Berkeley, Earl of BERKELEY, &c. This noble family is deſcended from *Robert* Fitz-Harding, who obtained a grant

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grant of Berkeley-caſtle in Glouceſterſhire, which the family ſtill inherits, and from whence they obtained the ſurname of *Berkeley*, from *Henry* Duke of Normandy, afterwards King of England, the ſaid Robert Fitz-Harding being deſcended from the royal line of the Kings of Denmark.

The nineteenth is *Sapphire, three Mullets Topaz, accompanied with ſeven Croſſes croſlets fitchy Pearl, three in Chief, one in Feſs, two in Flanks, and the laſt in Baſe*; born by the Right Hon. *James* Somerville, Lord SOMERVILLE. The firſt of this name on record is Sir *Walter* de Somerville, Lord of Wichnore, in the county of Stafford, who came to England with *William* the Conqueror. About the beginning of the reign of King *William*, in 1170, the Somervilles were poſſeſſed of a fair eſtate in the county of Lanerk and elſewhere.

The twentieth is *Ruby, three Croſſes recercelée, voided Topaz, a Chief vairy, ermine erminois*; born by the Right Hon. *John-Peyto* Verney, Baron WILLOUGHBY de Broke. This noble Lord is deſcended from

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William de Vernai, who flouriſhed in the reign of King *Henry* I. 1419.

Allegorical Signification.

The Croſs is the Symbol of Chriſtianity.

SECT. VII.

Of the Saltier.

THE *Saltier*, which is formed by the Bend and Bend-ſiniſter croſſing each other in acute angles, contains the fifth part of the field, but if charged then the third. In *Scotland* this ordinary is frequently called a *St. Andrew's* croſs. It may, like the others, be born engrailed, wavy, &c. as alſo between Charges or charged with any thing. See the following Examples.

EXAMPLES.

Of Saltiers *born in* Coats-of-arms.

THE firſt is *Pearl, a Saltier Ruby*; born by the moſt Noble *James* Fitz-Gerald, Marquis of Kildare, &c. This noble Lord is deſcended from *Otho*, or *Other*, a rich and powerful Lord in the time of King *Alfred*,

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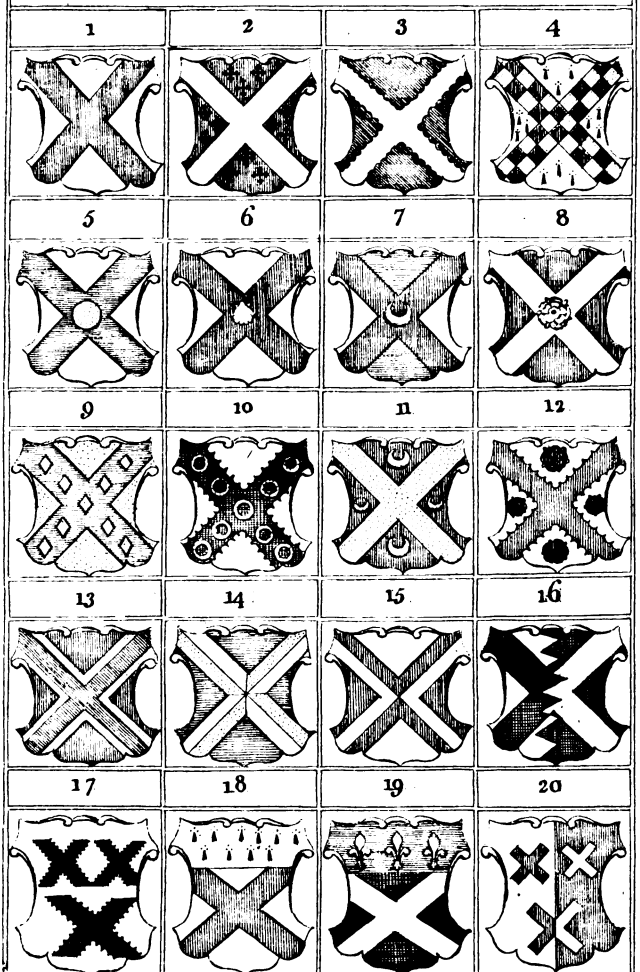
PLATE THE XI. OF SALTIERS.



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Alfred, deſcended from the Dukes of Tuſcany; who paſſing from Florence into Normandy, and thence into England, there the family flouriſhed, until *Richard* Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, their kingſman, engaged them to partake in his expedition to Ireland, in which *Maurice* Fitz-Gerald embarked, and was one of the principal conquerors of that kingdom, for which he was rewarded with a great eſtate in lands in the province of Linſter, and particularly the Barony of *Offaley*, and the caſtle of Wicklow; and died, covered with honours, in the year 1177, 24 *Henry* II.

The ſecond is *Ruby, a Saltier Pearl, between twelve Croſſes croſlets Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *Other-Lewis* Windſor Hickman, Earl of PLYMOUTH, &c. This noble Earl is deſcended from *Robert* Fitz-Hickman, Lord of the manor of Bloxham, Oxfordſhire, in the 56 Hen. III. 1272; and he is maternally deſcended from the noble family of the Windſors, who were Barons of the realm at the time of the conqueſt.

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The third is *Emerald, a Saltier engrailed Pearl*; born by the Right Hon. *Francis* Hawley, Baron HAWLEY, of Donamore in Ireland. Sir *Francis* Hawley of Buckland, Knight, was March 14, 1643, created a Baronet; and July 8, 1646, a Baron as above, by *Charles* I.

The fourth is *Ermine, a Saltier counter-compony Or and Gules*; born by the name of ULMSTON.

The fifth is *Pearl, a Saltier Sapphire with a Beſant in the center*; born by the Right Hon. *Philip* Yorke, Earl of *Hardwicke*, &c. He was in October 1733 conſtituted Lord-Chief-Juſtice of the King's Bench, and November 23, in the ſame year, created Baron Hardwicke of Hardwicke.

The ſixth is *Argent, on a Saltier Gules, an Eſcallop Or*; the Arms of the Biſhoprick of ROCHESTER.

The ſeventh is *Party per Saltier Sapphire and Pearl, on a Saltier Ruby a Creſcent for difference*; quartered by the Right Hon. *William-Hall* Gage, Viſcount GAGE, of Caſtle-Iſland in *Ireland*. This noble family

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ly is of Norman extraction, and derives deſcent from *de Gaga* or *Gage*, who attended *William* I. in his expedition to England; and, after the conqueſt thereof, was rewarded with large grants of lands in the foreſt of Dean, and county of Glouceſter, near which foreſt he fixed his reſidence, by building a ſeat at Clerenwell, in the ſame place where the houſe of Gage now ſtands: he alſo built a great houſe at the town of Cirenceſter, at which place he died, and was buried in the abbey there. Sir *Thomas* Gage, the eighth Baronet, and father to the preſent Lord Gage, was created Baron of Caſtle-Bar, and Viſcount Gage, 1721.

The eighth is *Ruby, on a Saltier Pearl, a Roſe of the firſt barbed and ſeeded proper*; born by the Right Hon. *George* Neville, Lord ABERGAVENNY, premier Baron of *England.*

The ninth is *Topaz, on a Saltier Sapphire, nine Lozenges of the firſt*; quartered in the Coat-of-arms of the Right Hon. *James* Dalrymple, Earl of STAIR, &c. Of this family, which took their ſurname from the Barony

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Barony of Dalrymple, lying on the river Dun, in Airſhire, Scotland, was *Adam* de Dalrymple, who lived in the reign of *Alexander* III.

The tenth is *Argent, on a Saltier engrailed Sable, nine Annulets Or*; born by the name of LEAK.

The eleventh is *Ruby, a Saltier between four Creſcents Topaz*; born as the 2d and 3d quarters in the Coat-of-arms of the Right Hon. *Charles* Kinnaird, Lord KINNAIRD. George Kinnaird, Eſq; one of the preſent Lord's anceſtors, being of great ſervice to King *Charles* II. during the uſurpation of Oliver Cromwell, he was by that King, at his reſtoration, made one of the Privy-council; and December 28, 1682, created a Baron.

The twelfth is *Pearl, a Saltier engrailed between four Roſes Ruby*; born as 1ſt and 4th quarters in the Coat-of-arms of the Right Hon. *Francis* Napier, Lord NAPIER. This family is ſaid to be deſcended from the ancient Thanes or Stewards of *Lennox*, in Scotland, but took their ſurname of

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of Napier from the following event. King *David* II. in his wars with the Engliſh, about the year 1344, convocating his ſubjects to battle, the Earl of *Lennox* ſent his ſecond ſon *Donald*, with ſuch forces as his duty obliged him, and coming to an engagement, where the Scots gave ground, this Donald taking his father's ſtandard from the bearer, and valiantly charging the enemy with the Lennox men, the fortune of the battle changed, and they obtained the victory; whereupon every one advancing, and reporting their acts, as the cuſtom was, the King declared they had all behaved valiantly, but that there was one among them who had *na pier*, that is, no equal; upon which the ſaid Donald took the name of Napier, and had, in reward for his good ſervices, the lands of Gosfield, and other eſtates in the county of Fife.

The thirteenth is *Gules, a Saltier Or, ſurmounted of another Vert* *; born by the name of ANDREWS.

* Thus I find this Coat-of-arms blazoned in *R. Blome*'s eſſay, but by the repreſentation of the Arms on the Plate annexed thereto, it ſeems to have been erroneouſly

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The fourteenth is *Azure, a Saltier quarterly quartered Or and Argent.* The arms of the epiſcopal See of BATH and WELLS.

The fifteenth is *Party per Saltier Argent and Gules, a Saltier counter-changed;* born by the name of

The ſixteenth is *Party per Pale indented Argent and Sable, a Saltier counter-changed;* born by the name of SCOTE.

The ſeventeenth is *Argent, three Saltiers couped and engrailed Sable;* born by the name of BENTON.

The eighteenth is *Pearl, a Saltier Ruby, and a Chief Ermine;* born by the Right Hon. *Francis Thomas* Fitz-Maurice Earl of KERRY, &c. This very ancient and noble family is a branch of the family of Kildare, who are originally deſcended from the great Duke of Tuſcany, and of which was *Otho*, a noble Baron of Italy, whoſe ſon Walter, attending the Norman Conqueror into Eng-

neouſly drawn, which miſtake is alſo copied by an anonimous author, who impoſed on the public 35 years ago a ſecond edition of Blome's work, under the ſpecious title of the *Art of Heraldry*.

land,

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land, was made Conſtable of the caſtle of Windſor. *Reymond*, one of the preſent Earl's anceſtors, had a principal hand in the reduction of Ireland to the ſubjection of *Henry* II. and *Dermoid Mac-Carty*, King of Cork, ſought his aid againſt his ſon *Cormac* O'Lehanagh, which he undertook, and delivered the King from his rebellious ſon, for which that Prince rewarded him with a large tract of land in the county of Kerry, where he ſettled his ſon *Maurice*, who gave his name to the county, which he called Clan Maurice, and is enjoyed by the preſent Earl of Kerry, who is Viſcount Clan Maurice. *Thomas* the firſt Earl, and father of the laſt, was the twenty-firſt Lord Kerry, who was created Earl, January 17, 1722.

The nineteenth is *Diamond, a Saltier Pearl, on a Chief Sapphire, three Fleurs-de-lis Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *John* Fitz-Patrick, Earl of *Upper-Oſſory*, and Baron of Gowran in *Ireland*. This moſt antient and princely family is deſcended from *Heremon*, the firſt Monarch of the Mileſian race in Ireland; and after they had aſſumed

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aſſumed the ſurname of *Fitz-Patrick*, they were for many ages Kings of Oſſory, in the province of Leinſter. *John*, the firſt Earl of this family, ſucceeded his father *Richard* as Lord Gowran, June 9, 1727, was created an Earl, October 5, 1751, and died 1758.

The twentieth is *Party per Pale Argent and Gules, three Saltiers counter-changed*; born by the name of *Lane*. Theſe Arms are alſo born, without the leaſt alteration, by the name of *Kingsman*, for which ſimilitude I can no otherwiſe account, than by ſuppoſing there has been ſome miſtake made thro' many tranſcriptions.

Allegorical Signification.

The Saltier denotes Reſolution and Conſtancy.

ARTICLE

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ARTICLE II.

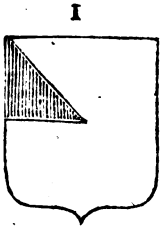
Of SUBORDINATE ORDINARIES.

BESIDES the Honourable Ordinaries and the Diminutions I have made mention of, there are other heraldick figures, called Subordinate Ordinaries, or *Ordinaries* only, which, by reaſon of their ancient uſe in Armory, are of worthy bearing; *viz.*

The Gyron
Canton
Fret
Pile
Orle
Ineſcutcheon
Flanches
Flaſques
Voiders
Lozenge
Fuſil
Maſcle and
Treſſure.

The *Gyron* is a triangular figure formed by two lines, one drawn diagonally from one of the four angles to the center of the Shield, and the other is drawn either horizontal or perpendicular, from one of the ſides

1



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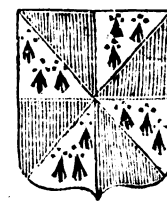
ſides of the Shield, meeting the other line at the center of the field, as it appears by *Fig.* 1.

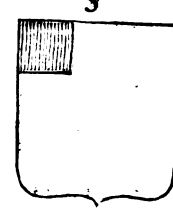
Gyronny is ſaid when the Field is covered with ſix, eight, ten, or twelve Gyrons in a Coat-of-arms: but a French author would have the true Gyronny to conſiſt of eight pieces only, as in *Fig.* 2, which repreſents the Coat-of-arms of the Right Hon. *John* Campbell, Earl of *Loudon*, &c. whoſe anceſtor was created Baron of Loudon in 1604 by *James* VI. and Earl of the ſame place May 12, 1633, the 9th of *Charles* I.

2



The *Canton* is a ſquare part of the Eſcutcheon, ſomewhat leſs than one of the Quarters, but without any fixed proportion. It repreſents the Banner of ancient Knights-Bannerets, and, generally ſpeaking, poſſeſſes the the Dexter point of the Shield, as in *Fig.* 3.

3



Coats

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Coats reckons it as one of the nine Honourable Ordinaries, contrary to moſt Heralds opinion.

The *Fret* is a figure repreſenting two little ſticks interlaced in Saltier, with a Maſcle in the center, as it appears by *Fig.* 4. *J. Gibbon* terms it the Heralds True Lover's Knot*; but many diſſent from his opinion.

4

Fretty is ſaid when the Field or Bearings are covered with a Fret of ſix, eight, or more pieces, as in *Fig.* 5. An eminent Herald ſays, that *Fretty* may be uſed without addition, when it is of ſix pieces only; but if there be more than that number, they muſt be ſpecified.

5

* *Heraldorum nodus amatorius*, or *Heraldicus veri amoris nodus.* See *Introductio ad latinam Blaſoniam, page* 28.

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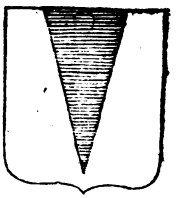
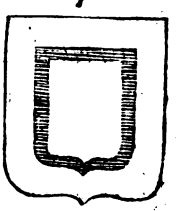
The *Pile*, which consists of two-fold lines, terminating in a point, is formed like a wedge, and is born engrailed, wavy, &c. See *Fig.* 6. It issues in general from the Chief, and extends towards the Base, yet there are some Piles born in Bend, and issuing from other parts of the Field, as may be seen in *Plate* 12 *of Ordinaries*, *Fig.* 12, &c.

6



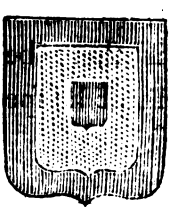
The *Orle* is an Ordinary composed of two-fold lines going round the Shield, the same way as the Bordure, but its breadth is but one half of the latter, and at some distance from the brim of the Shield, as in *Fig.* 7.

7



The Inescutcheon is a little Escutcheon, born within the Shield; which, according to *Guillim*'s opinion, is only to be so called, when it is born single in the Fess point or center; see *Fig.* 8. but modern Heralds, with more propriety, give the name of Inescutcheon

8



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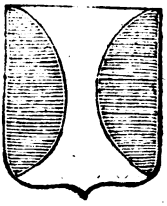
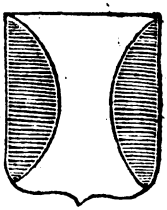
cheon to such as are contained in Pl. 12. *Fig.* 2. and call that which is fixed on the Fess-point *Escutcheon of pretence*, which is to contain the arms of a Wife that is an Heiress, as mentioned in page 8.

9



The *Flanches* are formed by two curved lines, or semi-circles, being always born double. See *Fig.* 9.

10



The *Flasques* resemble the Flanches, except that the circular lines do not go so near the center of the field, as may be seen by *Fig.* 10. *J. Gibbon* would have these two Ordinaries to be both one, and wrote *Flank*, alledging that the two other names are but a corruption of this last; but as *G. Leigh* and *J. Guillim* make them two distinct and subordinate Ordinaries, I have inserted them here as such.

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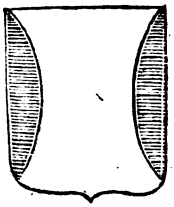
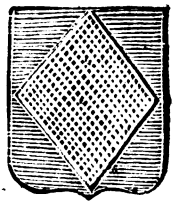
11



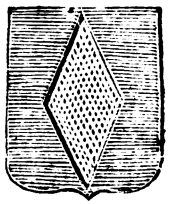
The *Voiders* are by *J. Guillim* conſidered as a ſubordinate Ordinary, and is not unlike the Flaſques, as appears by *Fig.* 11.

12



The *Lozenge* is an Ordinary of four equal and parallel ſides, but not rectangular; two of its oppoſite angles being acute, and the other two obtuſe. Their ſhape is the ſame with thoſe of our window glaſſes, before the ſquare came ſo much in faſhion. See *Fig.* 12.

13



The *Fuſil* is longer than the Lozenge, having its upper and lower part more acute and ſharp than the other two collateral middle parts, which acuteneſs is occaſioned by the ſhort diſtance of the ſpace between the two collateral ſides; which ſpace, if the Fuſil is rightly made, is always ſhorter than any of the

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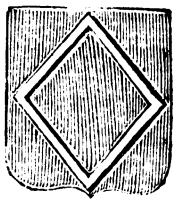
the four geometrical lines whereof it is compoſed. See *Fig.* 13.

The *Maſcle* is pretty much like a Lozenge, but perforated thro' its whole extent, except a narrow border, as it appears by *Fig.* 14. Authors are divided about its reſemblance, ſome taking it for the maſh of a net, and others for the ſpots of certain flints found about *Roſes*; and as no writer has given a clearer account in ſupport of this laſt opinion than *Colombiére*, author of *La Science Héraldique*, I will tranſcribe it for the ſatisfaction of the curious.

14



" *Rohan*, ſays he, bears *Gules, nine Maſcles* " *Or* 3, 3, 3. Opinions have varied very " much about the original of the *Maſcles* or " *Maſhes*, as being ſomewhat like the maſhes " of nets; but for my own part, having " often obſerved that thoſe things which " are remakable and ſingular in ſome coun- " tries, have ſometimes occaſioned the " Lords thereof to repreſent them in their

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" Eſcutcheons, and to take them for their " Arms; I am of opinion, that the Lords " of Rohan, who I believe are the firſt that " bore theſe figures in their Arms, tho' de- " ſcended from the ancient Kings and " Princes of *Bretagne*, took them becauſe in " the moſt ancient Viſcounty of *Rohan*, af- " terwards erected into a Dutchy, there are " abundance of ſmall flints, which being " cut in two, this figure appears on the in- " ſide of them; as alſo the Carps, which " are in the fiſh-ponds of that Dutchy, " have the ſame mark upon their ſcales; " which, being very extraordinary and pe- " culiar to that country, the ancient Lords " of the ſame had good reaſon, upon ob- " ſerving that wonder, to take thoſe figures " for their Arms, and to tranſmit them to " their poſterity, giving them the name of " *Macles*, from the Latin word *Macula*, " ſignifying a ſpot, whence ſome of that " houſe have taken for their Motto, *Sine* " *Macula Macla*, that is, a Maſcle without " a Spot."

The

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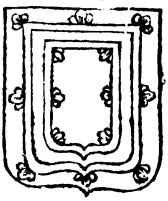
15



The *Treſſure* is an Ordinary commonly ſuppoſed to be the half of the breadth of an Orle, and is generally born *flory* and *counter-flory*, as it is alſo very often double, and ſometimes treble. See *Fig.* 15.

If theſe Ordinaries have any *Attributes*, that is, if they are engrailed, indented, undy, &c. they muſt be diſtinctly ſpecified, after the ſame manner as the honourable Ordinaries; and as I have already given, in the foregoing collection of Coats-of-arms, various examples on this ſubject, I preſume they, with thoſe contained in Plate the 12th, will be ſufficient to render all the heraldick hieroglyphs intelligible to the moſt ordinary capacity.

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EXAMPLES.

Of SUBORDINATE ORDINARIES, &c. *born in* ARMS.

THE firſt is *Gules, an Orle Ermine*; born by the name of HUMFRAMVILLE.

The ſecond is *Argent, three Ineſcutcheons Gules*; born by the name of HAY, and the 2d and 3d Quarters in the Coat-of-arms of the Right Hon. *Thomas* Hay, Earl of KINNOUL, &c.

The third is *Pearl, a Fret Diamond*; born by the Right Hon. *Lionel* Talmaſh, Earl of DYSERT, &c. This family was advanced to the Peerage by King *Charles* I. 1646.

The fourth is *Topaz, fretty of ten Pieces Ruby, a Canton Ermine*; born by the Right Hon. *Henry* Noel, Earl of GAINSBOROUGH, &c. This nobleman is deſcended from ------ *Noel*, who came into England with *William* the Conqueror, and in conſideration of his ſervices, obtained a grant of ſeveral

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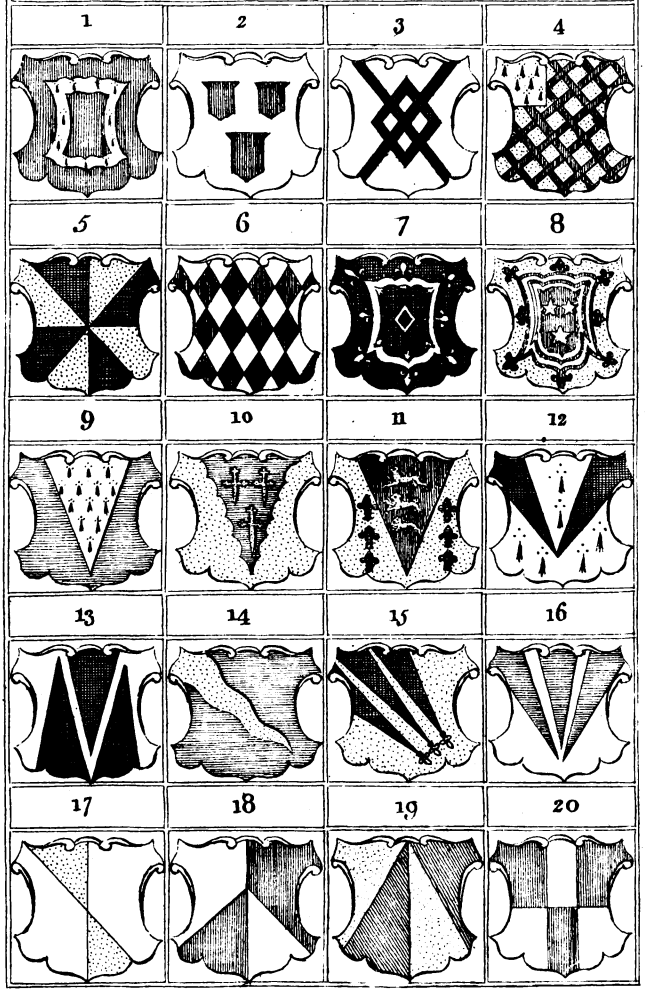
PLATE THE XII. OF ORDINARIES, &c.



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ſeveral manors and lands of very great value. Sir *Edward*, who was knighted by King *James* on his acceſſion to the throne, and created a Baronet June 29, 1611, was the firſt advanced to the honour of Baron Noel, March 23, 1616.

The fifth is *Gironny of eight Pieces Topaz and Diamond*; the 1ſt and 4th Quarters of the Coat-of-arms of the Right Hon. *John* Campbell, Earl of BREADALBANE, &c. This ancient and noble family is deſcended, in a regular ſucceſſion, from *Duncan*, the firſt Lord Campbell, anceſtor of the family of Argyll. *John*, the firſt Earl, in conſideration of his perſonal merit, was, from a Baronet, created Lord Campbell, Viſcount Glenerchie, and Earl of Breadalbane, Jan. 28, 1677, by *Charles* II.

The ſixth is *Lozengy Pearl and Ruby*; born by the Right Hon. *George* Fitz-William, Earl FITZ-WILLIAM, &c. This noble Earl is deſcended from Sir *William* Fitz-William, Marſhal of the army of William the Conqueror, at the battle of Haſtings

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Haſtings in Suſſex, by which victory that Prince made his way to the throne.

The ſeventh is *Sable, a Maſcle within a double Treſſure flory Argent*; born by the name of HOBLETHORNE.

The eighth is *Ruby, three Mullets Topaz, within a Bordure of the latter, charged with a double Treſſure flowery and counter-flowery with Fleurs-de-lis of the firſt*; born by the Right Hon. *William* Sutherland, Earl of SUTHERLAND, &c. According to the traditional account of ſome Scotch writers, this family, in the Peerage, is older than any in North-Britain, if not in all Europe. The title of Earl being conferred on one of their anceſtors, in 1057.

The ninth is *Azure, a Pile Ermine*; born by the name of WYCHE.

The tenth is *Or, a Pile engrailed Azure, three Croſſes croſlets fitchy of the firſt*; born by the name of RIGDON.

The eleventh is *Topaz, on a Pile Ruby, three Lions of England between ſix Fleurs-de-lis Sapphire*. The 1ſt and 4th Quarters of his

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his Grace *Edward* Seymour, Duke of SOMERSET, &c. granted him by King *Henry* VIII. on his marriage with the Lady *Jane* Seymour.

The twelfth is *Ermine, two Piles iſſuing from the dexter and ſiniſter ſides, and meeting in Baſe Diamond*; for the name HOLLES, and the 2d and 3d Quarters of the Coat-of-arms of his Grace *Thomas* Pelham Holles, Duke of NEWCASTLE, &c.

The thirteenth is *Argent, three Piles, one iſſuing out of the Chief between two others tranſpoſed Sable*; born by the name of HULSE.

The fourteenth is *Azure, a Pile wavy iſſuing out of the dexter corner bendways Or*; born by the name of ALDHAM.

The fifteenth is *Or, three Piles in Bend, each point enſigned with a Fleur-de-lis Sable*; born by the name of NORTON.

The ſixteenth is *Argent, three Piles meeting near the point of the Baſe Azure*; born by the name of BRYAN.

The ſeventeenth is *Party per Pale and per*

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per Bend Or and Argent counter-changed; born by the name of JOHNSON.

The eighteenth is *Party per Pale and per Chevron Argent and Gules counter-changed*; born by the name of * * *.

The nineteenth is *Party per pale chappé Or and Vert counter-changed.* This is a bearing ſeldom to be met with.

The twentieth is *Party per Feſs Gules and Argent a Pale counter-changed*; born by the name of LAVIDER.

CHAP.

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CHAP. V.

Of COMMON CHARGES *born in* Coats-of-arms.

I Have already obſerved, that in all ages men have made uſe of the repreſentation of living creatures, and other ſymbolical ſigns, to diſtinguiſh themſelves in war *, and that theſe marks, which were promiſcuouſly uſed for Hieroglyphicks, Emblems, and perſonal Devices, gave the firſt notion of Heraldry. But nothing ſhews the oddneſs of human wit more, than the great variety

* From this prevailing opinion Sir *William Dugdale*, in his *Ancient uſage in bearing of Arms*, infers, that many errors have been, and are ſtill committed, in granting Coats-of-arms to ſuch perſons as have not advanced themſelves by the ſword, being ſuch as riſe by their Judgment, or Skill in Arts, Affairs and Trades; with good reaſon affirming, that they ſhould only be allowed Notes or Marks of Honour fit for their calling, and to ſhew forth the manner of their riſing, and not be ſet off with thoſe repreſentations, which in their nature are only proper for martial men.

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of these marks of distinction, since they are composed of all sorts of Figures, some *natural*, other *artificial*, and many *chimerical*, in allusion, it is to be supposed, to the State, Quality, or Inclination of the bearer.

Hence it is that the *Sun*, *Moon*, *Stars*, *Comets*, *Meteors*, &c. have been introduced to denote Glory, Grandeur, Power, &c. *Lions*, *Leopards*, *Tygers*, *Serpents*, *Stags*, &c. have been employed to signify Courage, Strength, Prudence, Swiftness, &c.

The application to certain exercises, such as War, Hunting, Musick, &c. has furnished *Lances*, *Swords*, *Pikes*, *Arms*, *Fidles*, &c. Architecture, *Columns*, *Chevrons*, &c. and the other Arts several things that relate to them.

Human *Bodies*, or distinct parts of them, *Cloaths* and *Ornaments* have, for some particular intention, found place in Armory; *Trees*, *Plants*, *Fruits*, and *Flowers*, have also been admitted to denote the Rarities, Advantages, and Singularities of different countries.

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The relation of ſome Creatures, Figures, &c. to particular names, has been likewiſe a very fruitful ſource for variety of Arms; thus the family of *Coningsby* bears three Coneys; of *Arundel*, ſix Swallows; of *Corbet*, a Raven; of *Urſon*, a Bear; of *Camel*, a Camel; of *Starkey*, a Stork; of *Caſtleman*, a Caſtle triple towered; of *Shuttleworth*, three Weaver's Shuttles, &c.

Beſides theſe natural and artificial Figures, there are chimerical or imaginary ones uſed in Heraldry, the reſult of fancy and caprice; ſuch as *Centaurs*, *Hydras*, *Phenixes*, *Griffons*, *Dragons*, &c. which great variety of figures ſhews the impoſſibility of comprehending all common charges in a book of this nature, therefore I will content myſelf with treating of ſuch as are moſt frequently born in Coats-of-arms.

ARTICLE

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ARTICL I.

Of NATURAL FIGURES *born in* Coats-of-arms.

AMONG the multitude of natural things which are uſed in Coats-of-arms, thoſe moſt uſually born are, for the ſake of brevity as well as perſpicuity, diſtributed into the following claſſes, *viz.*

Celeſtial Figures; as *the Sun, Moon, Stars,* &c.

Effigies of *Men, Women,* &c. *and their parts.*

Animals; as *Lions, Stags, Foxes, Boars,* &c.

Birds; as *Eagles, Swans, Storks, Pelicans,* &c.

Fiſhes; as *Dolphins, Whales, Sturgeons, Trouts,* &c.

Reptiles and Inſects; as *Tortoiſes, Serpents, Graſs-hoppers,* &c.

Vegetables; as *Trees, Plants, Flowers, Herbs,* &c.

Stones;

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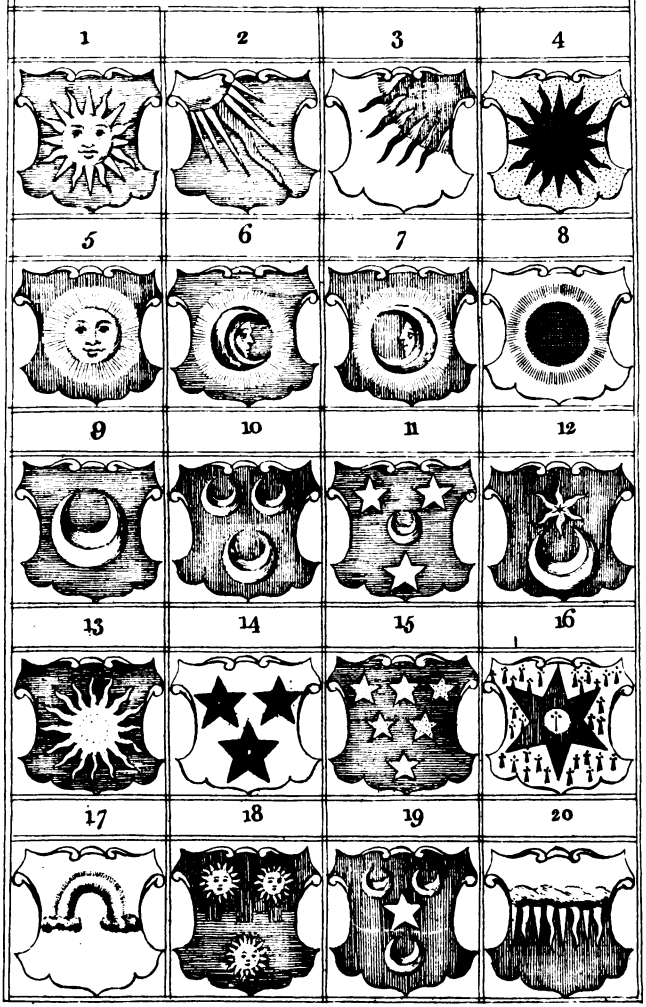
PLATE THE XIII. OF CELESTIALS.



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Stones; as *Diamonds, Rubies, Pebles, Rocks,* &c.

These Charges have, as well as Ordinaries, divers Attributes, or Epithets, which express their Qualities, Positions, and Dispositions. Thus the Sun is said to be *in his glory, eclipsed,* &c. The Moon *in her complement, incressant,* &c. Animals are said to be *rampant, passant,* &c. Birds have also their denominations, such as *close, displayed,* &c. Fishes are described to be *hauriant, naiant,* &c. All which, with many others, will be found fully explained under their proper Heads, in the Dictionary annexed to this work.

EXAMPLES

Of CELESTIAL FIGURES *born in* Coats-of-arms.

THE first is *Azure, a Sun in his Glory*; born by the name of ST. CLERE; and is found in the 1st and 4th Quarters of the Coat-of-arms of the Most Noble

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William Henry Ker, Marquis of LOTHIAN, &c. It is needleſs to expreſs the colour of the Sun, nothing being capable to denote it but *Gold.*

The ſecond is *Azure, one Ray of the Sun iſſuing out of the dexter corner of the Eſcutcheon bendways Gules*; born by the name of ALDAM. There is no mention made of the three lines on each ſide the Ray, becauſe there are no ſuch things in Nature; but the luſtre of the Sun being too ſtrong for our eyes, cauſes us to imagine and repreſent them about it.

The third is *Argent, five Raies of the Sun iſſuing out of the ſiniſter corner Gules*; born by the name of MUDTSHIDELER, a family of diſtinction in *Franconia.*

The fourth is *Or, a Sun eclipſed.* This bearing is ſeldom to be met with, except in emblematic or hierogliphic figures, and might be expreſſed *Sable,* becauſe that hew is accidental and not natural.

The fifth is *Gules, a Moon in her complement Or, illuſtrated with all her light proper.*

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per. This is ſufficient without naming the colour, which is *Argent.*

The ſixth is *Azure, a Moon decreſſant proper*; born by by the name of DELA-LUNA.

The ſeventh is *Gules, a Moon increſſant Or*; born by the name of DESCUS.

The eighth is *Argent, a Moon in her detriment, Sable,* This word is uſed in Heraldry to denote her being *eclipſed.*

The ninth is *Azure, a Creſcent Argent*; born by the name of LUCY. This bearing is alſo uſed as a difference, it being aſſigned to the ſecond ſon, as before mentioned, p. 32.

The tenth is *Ruby, three Creſcents Pearl*; born by the Right Hon. *David* Oliphant, Lord OLIPHANT. Amongſt the anceſtors of this noble family was *David de Oliphant*, one of theſe Barons who, in 1142, accompanied King *David* I. into England with an army, to aſſiſt his niece *Matilda*, againſt King *Steven*; but, after raiſing the ſiege of Wincheſter, the ſaid King David was ſo cloſely purſued, that had it not been for the ſingular conduct of this brave perſon,

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the King had then remained a prisoner. This is the eleventh Baron of this family, having been created by King *James* IV.

The eleventh is *Sapphire, a Crescent between three Mullets Pearl*; born by the Right Hon. *John* Arbuthnot, Viscount and Baron ARBUTHNOT. In the year 1105, the first of this family marrying a daughter of the family of Oliphard, Sheriff of the county of Kincardin, with her he had the lands of Arbuthnot in that county, from whence he took his surname. *Robert* Arbuthnot was the first of this family who, for his loyalty to King *Charles* I. was, Nov. 16, 1641, dignified with the title of Baron and Viscount Arbuthnot.

The twelfth is *Gules, a Star issuing from between the Horns of a Crescent Argent*; born by the name of * * *.

The thirteenth is *Azure, a Star of sixteen points Argent*; born by the name of HUITSON.

The fourteenth is *Argent, three Mullets pierced Sable*; born by the name of WOLLASTON.

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The fifteenth is *Azure, ſix Mullets* 3, 2, 1, *Or*; born by the name of WELSH.

The ſixteenth is *Ermine, a Mullet of ſix points Gules, pierced of the field*; born by the name of HUSSENHUL.

The ſeventeenth is *Argent, a Rain-bow with a Cloud at each end proper.* This is the Creſt to the Earl to HOPTON's Coat-of-arms, which is inſerted in *Plate* ix. *Fig.* 13.

The eighteenth is *Party per Feſs crenelle Gules and Azure, three Suns proper*; born by the name of PIERSON.

The nineteenth is *Gules, a Mullet between three Creſcents Argent*; born by the name of OLIVER.

The twentieth is *Gules, a Chief Argent, on the lower part thereof a Cloud, the Sun's reſplendant Raies iſſuing throughout proper*; born by the name of LEESON.

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EXAMPLES

Of EFFIGIES *of* MEN, &c. *and their Parts born in* ARMS.

THE first is *Azure, the Virgin Mary with her Babe in her right arm, and a a Septre in her left, all Or.* The Coat-of-arms of the Bishopric of SALISBURY.

The second is *Azure, Prester John sitting on a Tomb-stone, with a Crown on his Head and Glory Or; his right hand extended and holding in his left an open Book Argent, with a sword cross his mouth Gules* *. The Coat-of-arms of the Bishopric of CHICHESTER.

The third is *Azure, a Bishop habited in his pontificals, sitting on a chair of state, and leaning on the sinister side thereof, holding in his left hand a crosier, his right being extended*

* Thus I find this Coat-of-arms depicted and blazoned in the *English Compendium*; but as Mr. Salmon has described it differently, I will insert it here for the satisfaction of the reader. *Azure, a Presbyter John sitting on a tomb-stone, in his left hand a Mound, his right hand extended Or; with a linen Mitre on his head, and in his mouth a Sword, all proper.*

towards

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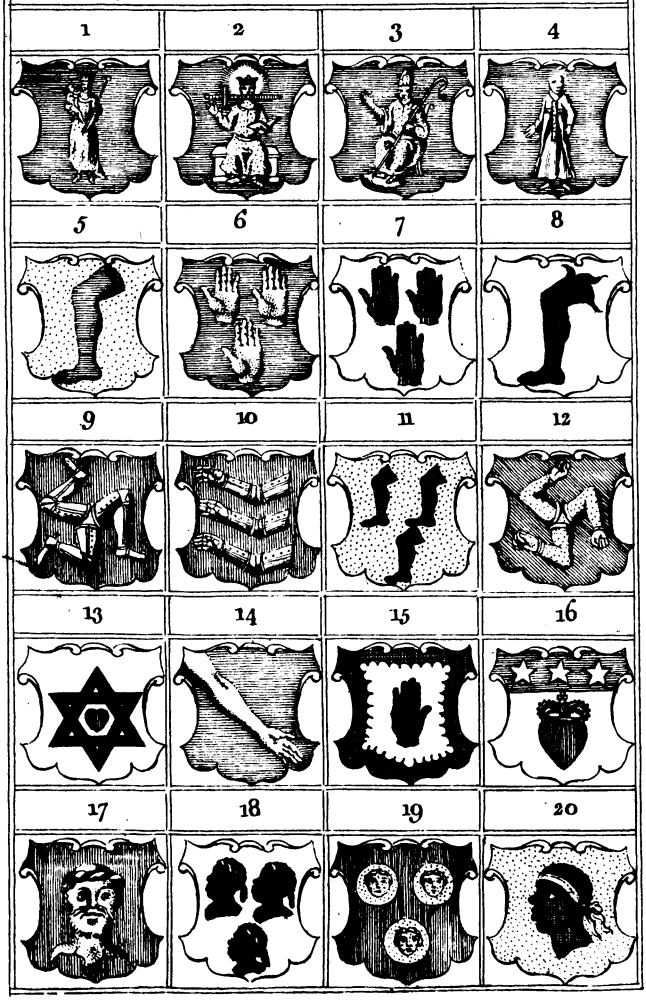
PLATE THE XIV. OF EFFIGIES &c.



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towards the dexter chief of the Eſcutcheon, all Or; and reſting his feet on a cuſhion, Gules, taſſelled of the ſecond. The Coat-of-arms of the Biſhopric of CLOGHER, in Ireland.

The fourth is *Azure, a Biſhop habited in his pontificals, holding before him, in a pale, a a Crucifix proper.* The Coat-of-arms of the Biſhopric of WATERFORD, in *Ireland.*

The fifth is *Or, a Man's Leg couped at the midſt of the thigh Azure*; born by the name of HADDON.

The ſixth is *Azure, three ſiniſter Hands couped at the wriſt, and erected Argent*; born by the ancient family of MALMAINS.

The ſeventh is *Argent, three ſiniſter Hands couped at the wriſt, and erected Gules*; born by the name of MAYNARD. By theſe two laſt Examples it appears, that different Coats-of-arms may be eaſily made from the ſame figure or figures, by varying the colours only, without the addition of any other charge, counter-changings, partings, &c.

The eighth is *Argent, a Man's Leg eraſed at the midſt of the thigh Sable*; born by the name of PRIME.

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The ninth is *Gules, three Legs armed proper, conjoined in the Feſs-point at the upper part of the thighs, flexed in a triangle, garniſhed and ſpurred Or.* This is the Coat-of-arms of the ISLE of MAN, and is quartered by the Moſt Noble *James* Murray, Duke of ATHOL.

This Iſle was won from the Scots in 1340, by *William* Montacute, the great Earl of *Saliſbury*, who ſold it to Lord *Scroope*, who being condemned for treaſon, *Henry* IV. gave it Percy, Earl of *Northumberland*; but he oppoſing his Sovereign in 1403, it was given to Stanley, Earl of *Derby*, a predeceſſor to the Earls of that name, in whoſe family it continued, till the late Duke of *Athol*, by marriage, acquired right thereto, and the preſent Duke is the twentieth Lord, or King in Man, of the Engliſh race, from *William* Montacute.

The tenth is *Gules, three dexter Arms vambraced proper*; born by the name of ARMSTRONG. This Coat is very well adapted to the Bearer's name, and ſerves to denote

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denote a man of excellent conduct and valour.

The eleventh is *Or, three Legs couped above the knee Sable*; born by the name of Hosy.

The twelfth is *Vert, three dexter Arms conjoined at the ſhoulders, and flexed in a triangle Or, with fiſts clenched Argent*; born by the name of Tremain.

The thirteenth is *Argent, a Man's Heart Gules, within two right angles-triangles braced Sable*; born by the name of Villages, a family of diſtinction in *Provence*.

The fourteenth is *Azure, a ſiniſter Arm, iſſuing out of the dexter chief, and extended towards the ſiniſter baſe Argent*; born by the name of * * *.

The fifteenth is *Argent, a dexter Hand couped at the wriſt and erected, within a Bordure engrailed Sable*; born by the name of Manley.

The ſixteenth is *Argent, a Man's Heart Gules, enſigned with a Crown Or, and on a Chief Azure, three Mullets of the firſt.* The paternal

parternal Coat for the name of DOUGLAS, and quartered in the Arms of the Dukes of *Hamilton* and *Queensberry*; as also in those of the Earls of *Morton* and *March*, and the following Barons, Lord *Mordington*, and Lord *Torpichen*.

The seventeenth is *Gules, a Saracen's Head erased at the neck Argent, environed about the temples with a wreath of the second and Sable*; born by the name of *Mergith*.

The eighteenth is *Argent, three Blackamoors Heads couped proper, banded about the head Argent and Gules*; born by the name of TANNER,

The nineteenth is *Gules, three Besants figured*; born by the name of GAMIN.

The twentieth is *Or, a Blackamoor's Head couped proper, banded about the Head Argent*; born by the name of USTOC.

EXAMPLES

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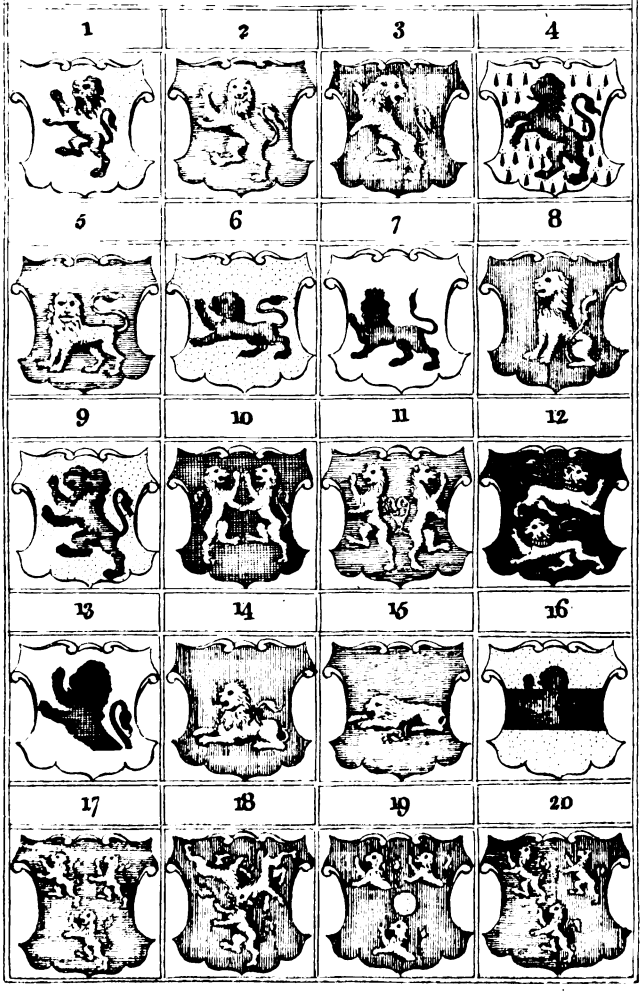
PLATE THE XV. OF LIONS &c.



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EXAMPLES

Of the different Positions of LIONS, &c. *in* Coats-of-arms.

THE first is *Topaz, a Lion rampant Sapphire*; quartered by the Right Hon. *Hugh* Percy-Smithson, Earl of NORTHUMBERLAND, &c. This noble Earl is descended from the family of the Smithsons, of Newsham in Yorkshire, which appears to have been possessed of lands in that county in the reign of King *Richard* II. His Lordship married July 18, 1740, the Lady *Elizabeth* Seymour, only daughter of *Algernon* Seymour, late Duke of Somerset, and Earl of Northumberland, on whose death he was created Earl of the same county, *Feb.* 7, 1749-50.

The second is *Azure, a Lion rampant-gardant Or*; born by the name of FITZ-HAMMOND.

The third is *Ruby, a Lion rampant-regardant Topaz*; quartered by the Right Hon. *Charles* Cadogan, Lord CADOGAN, &c.

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This noble Lord is deſcended from *Kehdlin*, Prince Powis in Wales, from whom deſcended *William* Cadwyan, or Cadogan of Llanbeder, in the county of Pembroke, another of the anceſtors of this preſent Lord, who was created a Peer of Great Britain on *June* 21, 1716.

The fourth is *Ermine, a Lion ſalliant Gules*; born by the name of WORLEY.

The fifth is *Azure, a Lion ſtatant-gardant Or*; born by the name of BROMFIELD.

The ſixth is *Or, a Lion paſſant Gules*; born by the name of GAMES.

The ſeventh is *Pearl, a Lion paſſant-gardant Ruby, crowned Topaz*; quartered by the Right Hon. *James* Ogilvy, Earl of FINDLATER, &c.

The eighth is *Gules, a Lion ſejant Argent*; born by the name of * * *.

The ninth is *Or, a Lion rampant double-headed Azure*; born by the name of MASON.

The tenth is *Sable, two Lions rampant combatant*

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combatant Or, armed and langued Gules; born by the name of CARTER.

The eleventh is *Azure, two Lions rampant addorsed Or.* This Coat-of-arms is said to have been born by ACHILLES, at the siege of Troy.

The twelfth is *Sable, two Lioncels counter-passant Argent, the uppermost towards the sinister side of the Escutcheon, both collared Gules*; born by the name of GLEGG.

It is the natural disposition of the Lion not to bear a rival in the field, therefore two Lions cannot be born in one Coat-of-arms, but must be supposed to be Lion's Welps, called *Lioncels*; except when they are parted by an Ordinary, as in *Plate* viii. *Fig.* 17. or so disposed as that they seem to be distinctly separated from each other, as in the 20th *Figure* of this Plate. In the two foregoing Examples they are also called *Lions*, because in the 10th they seem to be striving for the sovereignty of the field, which they would not do unless they were of full growth: and, in the 11th, they are supposed, according to *Leigh's* conjecture, to represent two

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two valiant men, whose difpute being accommodated by the Prince, are leaving the field.

The thirteenth is *Argent, a Demi-lion rampant Sable*; born by the name of MERVIN.

The fourteenth is *Gules, a Lion couchant Argent*; born by the name of TYNTE.

The fifteenth is *Azure, a Lion dormant Or*. It is faid that the Lion fleepeth with his eyes open, being an emblem to Governors, whofe vigilancy fhould fhew itfelf, when others are moft at reft and fecure.

The fixteenth is *Or, out of the midft of a Fefs Sable, a Lion rampant-naiffant Gules*; born by the name of *Emme*. This form of Blazon is peculiar to all living things that fhall be found iffuing out of the midft of fome Ordinary or other charge.

The feventeenth is *Sapphire, three Lioncels rampant Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *Richard* Fienes, Vicount and Baron SAY and SELE. This noble Lord is defcended from *John*, Baron Fienes, Hereditary Conftable

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Conſtable of Dover-caſtle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque-ports, in the twelfth century.

The eighteenth is *Gules, a tricorporated Lion iſſuing from three parts of the Eſcutcheon, all meeting under one Head in the Feſs-point Or, langued and armed Azure*; born by the name of CROUCHBACK. This Coat appertained to *Edmund* Crouchback, Earl of Lancaſter, in the reign of his brother King *Edward* I.

The nineteenth is *Ruby, a Beſant between three Demi-lions rampant Pearl*; born by the Right Hon. *Charles* Bennet, Earl of TANKERVILLE, &c. This noble Earl is deſcended from the family of the *Bennets*, in Berkſhire, who flouriſhed in the reign of King *Edward* III. Charles, Lord Oſſulſton, grand-father of the preſent Earl, was created Earl of Tankerville, on October 19, 1714, *George* I.

The twentieth is *Party per Pale Sapphire and Ruby, three Lions rampant Pearl*; born by the Right Hon. Henry Herbert, Earl of PEMBROKE, &c. This noble family is deſcended from Henry *Fitz-Roy*, natural ſon

to

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to *Henry* I. Sir *William* Herbert, one of the anceſtors of the preſent Earl, was Maſter of the horſe to King Henry VIII. Lord Preſident of the Marches of Wales, and Knight of the Garter. He was alſo, by that King, advanced to the dignity of Baron Herbert of Caerdiff, October 10, 1551, and the very next day created Earl of Pembroke.

ALLEGORICAL SIGNIFICATION.

The Lion was by the Ancients looked upon as the King of Beaſts, and that title has been continued to him down to our days, being eſteemed the moſt magnanimous, the moſt generous, the moſt bold, and moſt fierce of all the four-footed race, and therefore he has been choſen to repreſent the greateſt heroes, who have been endued with ſuch like qualities. This noble creature alſo repreſents command and monarchical dominion, as likewiſe the magnanimity of Majeſty, at once exerciſing awe and clemency, ſubduing thoſe that reſiſt, and ſparing thoſe that humble themſelves. To bear a Lion, or other animal, of a different colour

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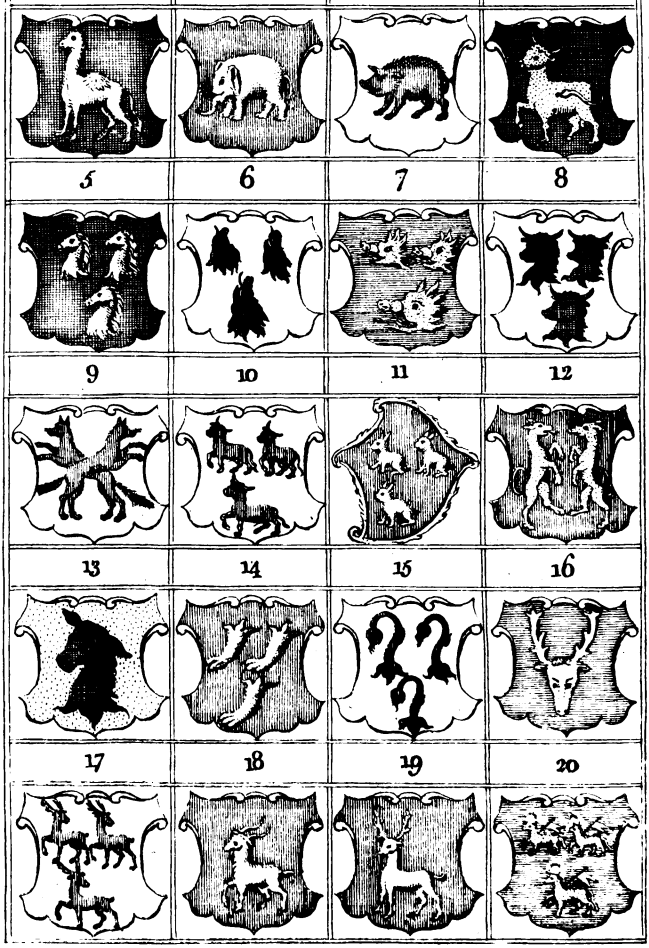
PLATE THE XVI. OF ANIMALS &c.



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colour from that which is natural to him, as gold, red, blue, &c. is not a reproachful bearing, tho' disagreeable to nature, if we consider the occasion of the primary institution, as it may have been done for distinction sake; an instance of this sort, tho' not in beasts, we have in the Roses of the two houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, the one assuming the white, and the other the red.

EXAMPLE.

Of ANIMALS *and their Parts born in Arms.*

THE first is *Sable, a Camel statant Argent*; born by the name of CAMEL. This beast is remarkable for enduring hunger and thirst, and surpasses the horse for strength, his common burthen being one thousand pound weight. It may serve in Heraldry, to denote patience, meekness, and docility.

The second is *Gules, an Elephant statant Argent, tusked Or*; born by the name of ELPHINGSTON. The Egyptians made the Elephant the hierogliphic of a powerful and

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wealthy man, who ſtands not in need of his neighbours, but can live of himſelf, becauſe this animal, with his trunk, ſupplies all his wants; he carries his meat and drink to his mouth, tears the branches of trees, &c.

The third is *Argent, a Boar ſtatant Gules armed Or*; born by the name of TREWARTHEN. This animal, tho' he wants horns, is no way defective in his weapon, his ſtrong and ſharp tuſks being reckoned as ſerviceable and executive as any inſtrument of offence amongſt the wild beaſts, and he beareth an encounter with a noble courage.

The fourth is *Sable, a Bull paſſant Or*; born by the name of FITZ-GEFFREY. The Bull is of the greateſt eſteem among all horned animals, and his patience in enduring labour is exceeded by none. It is ſaid that the *Athenians*, to expreſs their gratefulneſs for this laborious creature, did ſtamp its figure on a certain coin called a *Didrachma*.

The fifth is *Diamond, three Nags Heads eraſed Pearl*; born by the Right Hon. and the Rev. *Charles-Talbot* Blayney, Baron BLAYNEY of Monaghan, in *Ireland*. This noble

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noble family is deſcended, in a direct line, from *Cadwallader*, a younger ſon of the Prince of Wales; and the firſt Peer was Sir *Edward* Blayney, Knight, who was created a Baron by King *James* I. July 29, 1621.

The ſixth is *Argent, three Boars Heads eraſed and erect Sable*; born by the name of BOOTH. Next to the whole creature, the bearing of the head is moſt honourable.

The ſeventh is *Sapphire, three Boars Heads eraſed Topaz*; quartered by the moſt noble *Alexander* Gordon, Duke of GORDON, &c. Of this great and noble family, which took their ſurname from the Barony of Gordon, in the county of Berwick, there have been, beſides thoſe in North-Britain, ſeveral of great diſtinction in Muſcovy; and in the time of King *Malcolm* IV. 1160, this family was very numerous, and flouriſhed in the county aforeſaid.

The eighth is *Pearl, three Bulls Heads eraſed Diamond, armed Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *Clotworthy* Skeffington, Earl of MASSAREENE, &c. of *Ireland*. This antient and noble family derives its name from

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the village of Skeffington, in the county of Leiceſter, of which place *Simon* Skeffington was Lord in the reign of *Edward* I. from him deſcended Sir *William* Skeffington, Knight, made ſo by King *Henry* VII.

The ninth is *Argent, two Foxes counter-ſallant in Bend, the Dexter ſurmounted of the ſiniſter ſaltierwiſe Gules*; born by the name of KADROD-HARD, of *Wales*. This animal is reckoned the moſt crafty and ſubtil of all beaſts. The Egyptians, in their hieroglyphics, took little notice of it; but the Greeks and Romans have writ much concerning it. If we conſider the ſubtil temper of this creature, it may ſerve to repreſent thoſe who have done ſignal ſervice to their Prince and country in the adminiſtration of Juſtice, or upon Embaſſies, or ſuch like negociations, where there is more uſe for wit and dexterity than for ſtrength and valour. *Foxes* may alſo be the emblem of thoſe prudent commanders, who rather chooſe to carry on their enterprizes by ſtratagems, than by the raſh trials of their ſoldiers courage, as gaining victories with leſs

expence

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expence of blood, like *Ulyſſes*, who for his craft and dexterity was valued beyond the brutal fighting *Ajax*.

The tenth is *Pearl, three Bulls paſſant Diamond, armed and unguled Topaz*; for ASHLEY, and quartered by the Right Hon. *Anthony Aſhley* Cooper, Earl of SHAFTESBURY, &c. This noble Earl is deſcended from *Richard* Cooper, who flouriſhed in the reign of King *Henry* VIII. and purchaſed the manor of Paulet, in the county of Somerſet, of which the family are ſtill proprietors. But his anceſtor, who makes the greateſt figure in hiſtory, is, Sir *Anthony Aſhley* Cooper, who was created Baron Aſhley of Winbourn, April 20, 1661, and afterwards Earl of Shafteſbury, April 23, 1672.

The eleventh is *Ruby, three Conies ſejant Pearl*; born by the Right Hon. *Frances* Coningſby, Counteſs CONINGSBY. This family took its name from the town of Coningſby in the county of Salop, where it antiently reſided.

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The twelfth is *Gules, two Greyhounds ſaliant Or, reſpecting each other*; born by the name of DOGGET. Dogs are, of all irrational creatures, the moſt grateful to their maſters; and are beſides endued with other excellent qualities, as fidelity, affection, ſincerity, and obedience: they are likewiſe bold and reſolute in revenging the wrong offered to their benefactors. They may alſo ſerve to repreſent brave warriors, who have drove the enemy out of the borders of their country; for we ſee they are jealous and implacable againſt other beaſts that will come into the houſe they have the charge of.

The thirteenth is *Or, an Aſs's Head eraſed Sable*; born by the name of HACKWELL. The Aſs, which is the lively emblem of Patience, is not without ſome good qualities, for of all animals that are covered with hair, he is leaſt ſubject to virmin; he ſeems alſo to know his maſter, and can diſtinguiſh him from all other men, though he has been never ſo ill treated; he has good eyes, a fine ſmell, and an excellent ear.

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The fourteenth is *Gules, three Lions gambes eraſed Argent*; born by the name of NEWDIGATE. The legs of a Lion may very properly ſerve to expreſs ſtrength.

The fifteenth is *Argent, three Lions Tails erect and eraſed Gules*; born by the name of CORK. Tails are born in Arms as well as other parts, and eſpecially thoſe of Lions, who are ſaid to flap them about their back and ſides when they are in anger, as alſo to ſweep the ground with them when purſued, to wipe out their footſteps, that they may not be followed by the track.

The ſixteenth is *Sapphire, a Buck's Head caboched Pearl*; born by the Right Hon. *William* Legge, Earl of DARTMOUTH, &c. This noble Earl is deſcended from Signior *de Lega*, an Italian Nobleman, who flouriſhed in Italy, in the year 1297. What time the family came into England is uncertain; but it appears, they were ſettled at Legge's-place, near Tunbridge, in Kent, for many generations; and *Thomas*, one of their anceſtors, was twice Lord-Mayor of London, *viz.* in 1346, and 1353.

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The ſeventeenth is *Argent, three Bucks tripping regardant Gules.* This is the Coat-of-arms of the *Company* of *Leather-ſellers*, in London, which was firſt incorporated by Richard II. 1383. The traders of the city of *London* are divided into companies, or corporations, and are ſo many bodies politick, enjoying large privileges by the Charters of divers Kings granted to them.

The eighteenth is *Gules, a Goat paſſant Argent*; born by the name of BAKER. It is hard to gueſs at the motive which induced the firſt bearers of this animal to take it for their Arms, as all the good that can be ſaid of it is, that, in ſome places, Goats are uſeful on account of their milk, butter, cheeſe, ſuet, ſkins, and young; and that they are more eaſily tamed, and brought to live among mankind than ſheep; but, on the other hand, it is ſo ſalacious a beaſt, and does ſo much miſchief with its teeth, gnawing and deſtroying the trees and plants, that it may rather be taken for the emblem of Laſciviouſneſs and Vice, than of any particular virtue or good quality.

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The nineteenth is *Gules, a Stag ſtanding at gaze Argent, attired Or*; born by the name of JONES. The Stag, whoſe gate and aſpect is very ſtately, is indued with two excellent qualities above others, *viz.* quickneſs of hearing, and ſwiftneſs of foot, by which he may ſerve to repreſent quickneſs in execution. He is ſaid to be extraordinary long lived, even to three hundred years of age. This animal may alſo be adapted to Heraldry, to denote a perſon addicted to hunting, and who, in a profound peace, or honourable retirement, practices that innocent war, which, at ſuch time, becomes Princes and great Men.

The twentieth is *Azure, three Holy-Lambs Or*, born by the name of ROW. The Lamb is well known to be a mild, gentle animal, and may very properly be taken for the ſymbol of Lenity and Tenderneſs of nature.

EXAMPLES

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EXAMPLES

Of BIRDS, FISHES, REPTILES, *&c.* born in Arms.

THE first is *Ermine, an Eagle displayed Sable*; born by the name of BEDDINGFIELD. This Bird was by the Ancients dedicated to *Jove*, on account of its generosity, strength, and courage, above all other fowls. *Aristotle* and *Pliny* have bestowed great encomiums upon it, affirming that it is more swift, more laborious, &c. than any other; for which reason the Eagle is accounted the most noble bearing of Birds.

The second is *Gules, a Swan close proper*; born by the name of LEIGHAM. This Bird, the largest and handsomest of all web-footed fowls, is remarkable for never using his strength to prey on, or tyrannize over any other, but only to be revenged on such as first offer him violence. He was, by the Ancients, dedicated to *Venus*, and is a very honourable bearing.

The third is *Argent, a Stork Sable, membred Gules*; born by the name of STARKEY.

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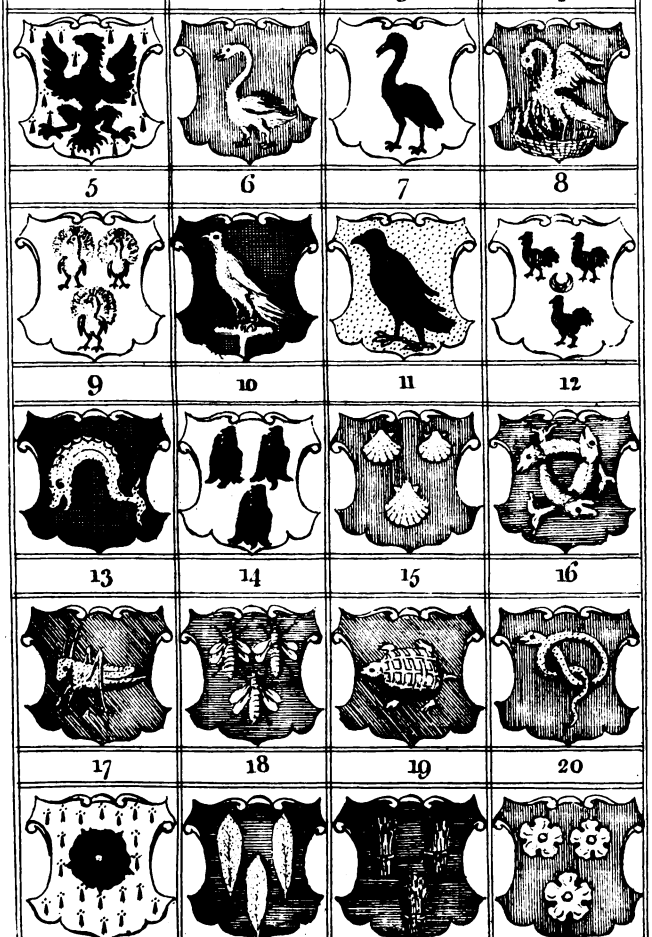
PLATE THE XVII. OF BIRDS, FISHES, &c.



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KEY. Storks are ſo light, with reſpect to their ſize, that we cannot ſufficiently admire how properly nature has formed them for flight; they are very uſeful Birds, for they deſtroy a vaſt number of Serpents, Caterpillars, and all kinds of vermin; and they were ſo much eſteemed by the ancients, that they paid them divine honours. This bird is, according to ſome authors, the emblem of Piety and Gratitude.

The fourth is *Gules, a Pelican in her neſt, with wings elevated, feeding her young ones Or, vulned proper*; born by the name of CARNE. The Pelican, repreſented in the forementioned poſition, expreſſes Charity, Paternal Love, and the tender concern of a Superior, who ſacrifices himſelf for his Inferiors.

The fifth is *Argent, three Peacocks in their pride proper*; born by the name of PAWNE. This bird is remarkable for its beautiful tail, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from all other birds in the world. It was formerly dedicated to *Juno*, as being the Goddeſs of riches, which attract our hearts,

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as the Peacock does our eyes. It may ſerve to repreſent Sublimity, Power, and Grandeur.

The ſixth is *Sable, a Goſhawk Argent, perching upon a ſtock fixed in the Baſe point of the Eſcutcheon of the ſecond, armed, jeſſed, and belled Or*; born by the name of WEELE. Next to the Eagle the Goſhawk is the chief bird of prey.

The ſeventh is *Or, a Raven proper*; born by the name of CORBET. This bird is found almoſt in all countries in the world, for it can bear any ſort of weather; he is very bold, flies to a great height, and has an extraordinary fine ſmell. *Linnæus* obſerves, that the *Swedes* look upon Ravens as ſacred birds, and no one attempts to kill them. It is conſidered as the emblem of Conſtancy.

The eighth is *Pearl, three Cocks Ruby, creſted and jowllopped Diamond, a Creſcent upon a Creſcent for difference*; born by the Right Hon. *Charles* Cockayne, Viſcount CULLEN, of Donegal in *Ireland*. Of this ancient family

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mily was *Andreas* Cockayne, of Aſhburne, in the county of Derby, who lived in the twenty-eighth year of *Edward* I. Charles, ſon to Sir *William* Cockayne, Lord-mayor of London, 1619, was the firſt who was advanced to the Peerage, by *Charles* I. Auguſt 11, 1642.

The ninth is *Sable, a Dolphin naiant embowed Or*; born by the name of SYMONDS. The Dolphin is reckoned the King of Fiſhes, as the Lion is of beaſts; and many fabulous ſtories are told of him for truths, and publiſhed even by grave authors, which I paſs by, to take notice that the greateſt honour done him is, his being born by the eldeſt ſon of the *French* King, and next heir to the crown, no other ſubject in that kingdom being permitted to bear it. In *England*, where that rule cannot take place, there are ſeveral families that have Dolphins in their Coat-of-arms. Some authors ſuppoſe it to be the emblem of Friendſhip.

The tenth is *Argent, three Whales Heads erect and eraſed Sable*; born by the name of *Whalley*. The relation of the Bearer's name

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name to that of this Fiſh, has, I ſuppoſe, been the reaſon for appropriating to this family ſuch a Coat-of-arms.

The eleventh is *Ruby, three Eſcallops Pearl*; born by the Right Hon. George Keppel, Earl of ALBEMARLE, &c. This preſent Earl is deſcended from *Arnold Jooſt* Van Keppel, a Nobleman of the province of Gelderland, in Holland, who came over into England, with the Prince of Orange, in 1688, to whom he was then a Page of Honour, and afterwards Maſter of the Robes, and was by him created a Peer of England, by the title of Earl of Albermarle, in the Dutchy of Normandy in France, February 10, 1696.

The twelfth is *Azure, three Trouts fretty in Triangle Argent*; born by the name of TROUTBECK. Trouts generally delight in cool and ſmall ſtreams which deſcend from hills and rocky mountains, and they ſeem to take ſuch a pleaſure in ſwimming againſt the courſe of the water, ſtriving to gain, as it were, the ſpring-head of brooks and rivulets, let their deſcent be never ſo rapid, that they

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they may be taken for the emblem of Courage and Intrepidity.

The thirteenth is *Vert, a Graſs-hopper in Feſs paſſant Or*; born by the name of ***. Amongſt the *Athenians*, Graſhoppers were ſo much eſteemed, that they wore golden ones in their hair, as a ſpecial note of Nobility. Solomon reckons it for one of the four ſmall things on earth that are full of wiſdom; but, according to the Fable, the *Ant* thinks it otherwiſe.

The fourteenth is *Azure, three Bees volant en-arriére Argent*; born by the name of Byt. Bees, the moſt wonderful and profitable inſects yet known, have been treated of by Naturaliſts in different ages; in ſo much that ſome pretend there have been philoſophers, who ſpent the greateſt part of their time in ſtudying their nature. They may ſerve in Heraldry, to repreſent Induſtry.

The fifteenth is *Vert, a Tortoiſe paſſant Argent*; born by the name of Gawdy. The Tortoiſe, or Turtle, is an amphibious creature much eſteemed, as well for the beauty

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beauty of its ſhell, as for the delicacy of its fleſh.

The ſixteenth is *Gules, an Adder nowed Or*; born by the name of NATHILEY. Adders, Snakes, and Serpents are ſaid to repreſent many things, which, being according to the fancy of the ancients, and a few modern authors who have adopted their opinions, I will not enlarge upon. It is certain they often occur in Armory, but the nobleſt I find is that of the Dutchy of *Milan*, viz. *Argent, a Serpent vairy in Pale Azure, crowned Or, vorant an Infant iſſuing Gules*. The occaſion of this bearing was thus; *Otho*, firſt Viſcount of *Milan*, going to the Holy-land with *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, defeated and ſlew in a ſingle combat the great giant *Volux*, a man of an extraordinary ſtature and ſtrength, who had challenged the braveſt of the Chriſtian army. The Viſcount having killed him, took his armour, and among it his helmet, the Creſt whereof was a Serpent ſwallowing an Infant, worn by him, as it muſt be ſuppoſed,

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poſed, to ſtrike a terror into thoſe that ſhould be ſo bold as to engage him.

The ſeventeenth is *Ermine, a Roſe Ruby barbed and ſeeded proper*; born by the Right Hon. *Hugh* Boſcawen, Viſcount FALMOUTH, &c. This noble Lord is deſcended from Richard Boſcawen, of the town of Boſcawen, in the county of Cornwall, who flouriſhed in the reign of King *Edward* VI. Hugh, the late Viſcount, and the firſt Peer of this ancient family, was created Baron of Boſcawen-Roſe, and Viſcount Falmouth, on the 13th of June, 1720, 6th of *George* I.

The eighteenth is *Azure, three Laurel Leaves ſlipped Or*; born by the name of LEVESON, and quartered by the Right Hon. *Granville-Leveſon* Gower, Earl of GOWER, &c. This tree is well known to be the emblem of victory and triumph, for which reaſon the Romans gave Crowns, or Garlands, of Laurel branches to ſuch as had vanquiſhed their enemies, and particularly to their Generals. It is alſo the Hieroglyphic of favour and preſervation, becauſe, it is ſaid, that lightning never falls upon it.

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The nineteenth is *Azure three Garbes Or*; born by the name of ERSKINE. Many other families bear Garbes, or Sheaves of Corn, in their Coats-of-arms, but for what reaſons ſuch Coats were firſt given, I leave to others to decide.

The 20th is *Ruby, three Narciſſus pierced Pearl*; born by the Right Hon. *Ford* Lambart, Baron of CAVAN, &c. in Ireland. Of this ancient family, which is of French extraction, was Sir *Oliver*, who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, attending the Earl of Eſſex to *Spain*, was there knighted by him, and afterwards returning with that Earl into Ireland, was, for his ſingular ſervice in the North, againſt *O'Neal*, Earl of Tyrone, made Camp-maſter-general, and Preſident of Connaught, and February 17, 1617, was created Lord Lambart and Baron of Cavan, by King *James* I.

ARTICLE

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ARTICLE II.

Of ARTIFICIAL FIGURES *born in* Coats-of-arms.

AFTER the various productions of Nature, arrificial Figures, the object of Arts and Mechanics, claim the next rank; in the treating of which I will, in order to adhere to the ſame conciſe and orderly method I have hitherto purſued, diſtribute them into the following claſſes, *viz.*

Warlike Inſtruments, as Swords, Arrows, Battering-rams, Gauntlets, Helmets, Spears, Pole-axes, &c.

Ornaments uſed in Royal and Religious Ceromonies, as Crowns, Coronets, Mitres, Wreaths, Croſiers, &c.

Architecture, as Towers, Caſtles, Arches, Columns, Plumets, Battlements, Churches, Portcullis, &c.

Navigation, as Ships, Anchors, Rudders, Pendants, Sails, Oars, Maſts, Flags, Gallies, Lighters, &c.

All theſe bearings have different Epithets, ſerving either to expreſs their Poſition,

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Diſpoſition, or Make, *viz.* Swords are ſaid to be *erect*, *in Pile*, *pomeled*, *hilted*, &c. Arrows *armed*, *feathered*, &c. Towers *covered*, *embattled*, &c. and ſo on of all others, as it will appear by the following Examples.

EXAMPLES

Of ARTIFICIAL FIGURES *born in* Coats-of-arms.

THE firſt is *Diamond, three Swords in Pile, their points towards the Baſe Pearl, pomeled and hilted Topaz, a Creſcent for difference*; born by his Grace *Charles* Powlet, Duke of BOLTON, &c. This noble Duke is deſcended from *Hercules*, Lord of Tournon in Picardy, who came over to England with *Jeffrey* Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, third ſon of King Henry II. and among other lands had the Lordſhip of Paulet, in Somerſetſhire, conferred on him. *William* Powlet, the firſt Peer of this illuſtrious and loyal family, was Treaſurer of the

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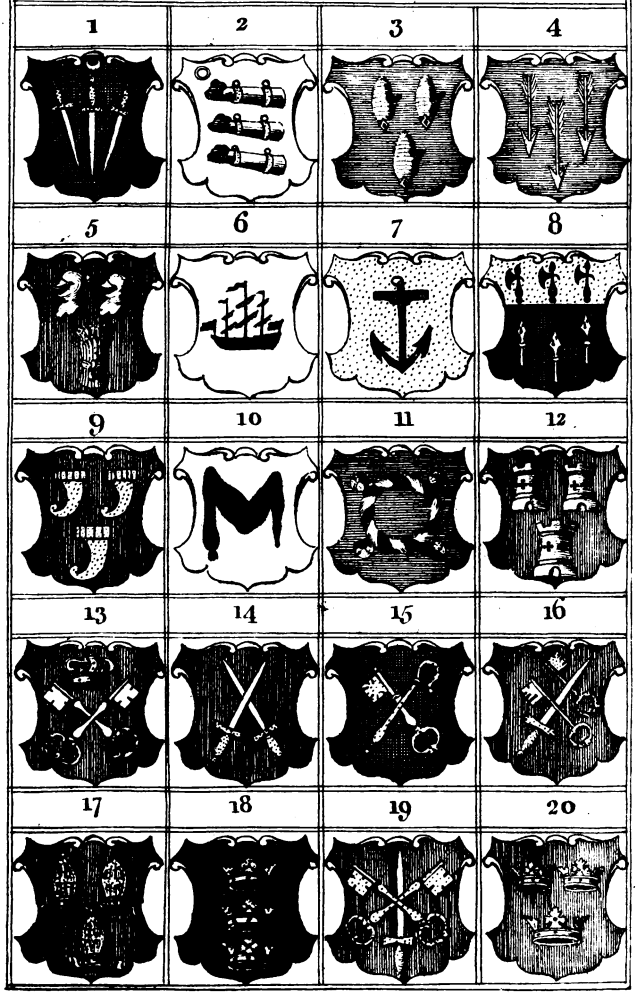
PLATE THE XVIII. OF ARTIF. FIGURES.



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the houſhold to King *Henry* VIII. and by him created Baron St. John of Baſing, in the County of Southampton, March 9, 1538.

The ſecond is *Pearl, three Battering-rams barways proper, headed Sapphire and hooped Topaz, an Annulet for difference*; born by the Right Hon. *Willoughby* Bertie, Earl of ABINGTON, &c. The firſt of the family of *Bertie*, that bore the title of Earl of Abington, was *James* Bertie, Lord Norris of Rycote, being created Earl, November 30, 1682, by Charles II.

The third is *Sapphire, three right-hand Gauntlets with their backs forward Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *Thomas* Fane, Earl of WESTMORELAND, &c. This noble Earl is deſcended from the *Fanes*, an ancient family, which reſided at Badſal, in Kent, from which deſcended *Francis* Fane, ſon and heir of Sir *Thomas* Fane, Knight, by *Mary*, his wife, ſole daughter and heireſs to *Henry* Nevil, Lord Abergavenny, afterwards created Baroneſs Deſpenſer. The ſaid Francis was a Knight of the Bath, and in

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the reign of King *James* I. was created Baron Burgherſh, and Earl of Weſtmoreland, December 29, 1624.

The fourth is *Sapphire, three Arrows Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *Thomas* Archer, Lord ARCHER, &c. This noble Lord is deſcended from John *de Archer*, who came over from Normandy with *William* the Conqueror, and this family is one of the moſt ancient in Warwickſhire, being ſettled at Umberſlade, in that county, ever ſince the reign of *Henry* II. His Lordſhip is the firſt Peer, and was created Lord Archer and Baron of Umberſlade by King *George* II. July 14, 1747.

The fifth is *Ruby, two Helmets in Chief proper, garniſhed Topaz, in a Baſe a Garbe of the third*; born by the Right Hon. *George* Cholmondeley, Earl of CHOLMONDELEY, &c. This noble Earl is deſcended from the ancient family of *Egerton*, of Cheſhire, which flouriſhed in the time of the conqueſt, from whom alſo the Duke of *Bridgewater* is deſcended. The firſt Engliſh Peer of this brave and loyal branch was *Hugh* Viſcount

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Viſcount Cholmondeley of Kells, in *Ireland*, who, joining with theſe worthy Patriots, that oppoſed the arbitrary meaſures of King *James* II. was on the acceſſion of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, created Lord Cholmondeley of Namptwich, in the county of Cheſter.

The ſixth is *Pearl, a Ship with its ſails furled up Diamond*; quartered by the Right Hon. *James* Hamilton, Earl of ABERCORN, &c. The deſcent of this noble family is from that of the Duke of *Hamilton:* for *James*, the fourth Earl of Hamilton, and ſecond Earl of Arran, marrying Lady *Margaret* Douglas, daughter of *James*, the third Earl of Morton, by her had four ſons, *James*, *John*, *Claud*, and *David*; whereof Claud was progenitor of the Lord we are now ſpeaking of; and in conſideration of his merit and loyalty to *Mary* Queen of Scots, *James* VI. created him Lord Paiſley 1591, as alſo Earl of Abercorn, Baron of Hamilton, &c. July 10, 1606.

The ſeventh is *Topaz, an Anchor in pale Ruby*; quartered by the Moſt Noble

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George Johnſton, Marquis of ANNANDALE, &c. The Johnſtones are an antient and warlike family, and derive their ſurname from the Barony of *Johnſton*, in Annandale.

The eighth is *Diamond, three Spears Heads erect Pearl, imbrued Ruby, on a Chief Topaz, as many Pole-axes Sapphire*; born by the Right Hon. *William* King, Lord KING, &c. *Peter* King, Eſq; the firſt Lord of this ancient family, was choſen Recorder of the city of London, July 27, 1708, and on the 12th of September following had the honour of knighthood conferred on him. He was conſtituted Lord-chief-juſtice of the Common-pleas in the firſt year of King *George* I. 1714; on the 5th of April following was ſworn of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council: and on May 19, 1723, was created a Peer of this kingdom by the title of Lord King, Baron of Ockham.

The ninth is *Ruby, three Clarions Topaz*; quartered by the Right Hon. *Robert* Carteret, Earl of GRANVILLE, &c. This ancient and worthy family derives it pedigree from

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from *Offerey de Carteret*, who attended *William* the Conqueror in his deſcent upon England, and contributed to the victory he obtained over King *Harold*, at Haſtings in Suſſex, 1066, he had manors and lands in England conferred on him by that Prince, as a reward for his eminent ſervices. *George* Carteret, Grand-father to the preſent Earl, was, in conſideration of his own merit, and the ſervices of his anceſtors, created a Peer of Great Britain, October the 19th, 1681.

The tenth is *Pearl, a Maunch Diamond*; born by the Right Hon. *Francis* Haſtings, Earl of HUNTINGDON, &c. This noble Earl is deſcended from *Hugh* de Haſtings, a younger ſon of the ancient and noble family of the Haſtings, Earl of Pembroke, of which family was *William* de Haſtings, Steward of the Houſhold to King *Henry* I. *William*, the firſt Lord Haſtings, was a created a Baron on July 6, 1461, by King *Edward* IV.

The eleventh is *Sapphire, a circular Wreath Pearl and Diamond, with four Hawk's*

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Hawk's Bells joined thereto in quadrature Topaz; born by the Right Hon. *Robert* Jocelyn, Viſcount JOCELYN, &c. This noble family is of great antiquity; for, after the Romans had been maſters of Britain five hundred years, wearied with the wars, they took their final farewel of it, and carried away with them a great many of their brave old Britiſh ſoldiers, who had ſerved them in their wars both at home and abroad, to whom they gave *Armorica*, in France, for their former ſervices, which country was from them afterwards called *Little Britain*. It is ſuppoſed that there were ſome of this family amongſt them, and that they gave the name of *Jocelyn* to a town in this country, which ſtill preſerves that name; and it is thought probable that they returned with *William* the Conqueror; for we find, in 1066, mention made of Sir *Gibert* Jocelyn. This preſent nobleman, the firſt Lord of the family, was created Baron Newport, of Newport in *Ireland*, on November 29, 1743, and Viſcount in November 1751.

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The twelfth is *Ruby, three Towers Pearl*; quartered by the Right Hon. *William* Flower, Viſcount ASHBROOK, &c. *William* Flower, Eſq; father to this preſent Lord, was advanced to the Peerage by King *George* II. and created Baron of Caſtle-Durrow, in the county of Kilkenny, October 27, 1733, and his ſon was created Viſcount Aſhbrook, of Aſhbrook in Ireland, on September 30, 1751.---now extinct.

The thirteenth is *Gules, two Keys in Saltier Argent, in Chief a Royal Crown Or.* The Arms of the Archbiſhopric of YORK.

The fourteenth is *Gules, two Swords in Saltier Argent, pomeled and hilted Or.* The Arms of the Biſhopric of LONDON.

The fifteenth is *Sable, a Key in Bend, ſurmounted by a Croſier in Bend ſiniſter, both Or.* The Arms of the Biſhopric of ST. ASAPH.

The ſixteenth is *Gules, a Sword in Bend ſiniſter Argent, pomeled and hilted Or, interpoſed between two Keys addorſed in Bend, the uppermoſt Argent, and the other Or.* The Arms of the Biſhopric of WINCHESTER.

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The ſeventeenth is *Gules, three Mitres with their Pendants Or.* The Arms of the Biſhopric of CHESTER.

The eighteenth is *Sable, three Ducal Coronets Paleways Or.* The Arms of the Biſhopric of BRISTOL.

The nineteenth is *Gules, a Sword erect in Pale Argent, pomeled and hilted Or, ſurmounted by two Keys in Saltier Or.* The Arms of the Biſhopric of EXETER.

The twentieth is *Gules, three Ducal Coronets Or.* The Arms of the Biſhopric of ELY.

ARTICLE III.

Of CHIMERICAL FIGURES *born in* Coats-of-arms.

THE laſt, and the oddeſt kind of Bearings in Coats-of-arms, is comprehended under the name of Chimerical Figures, that is to ſay, ſuch as have no real exiſtence, but are mere fabulous and fantaſtical inventions. Theſe Charges, *Griffons, Martelets,* and *Unicorns* excepted, are ſo uncommon

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uncommon in Engliſh Coats, that I have been obliged, in order to make up the ſame number of Examples hitherto contained in each collection, to introduce in this laſt ſeveral foreign Bearings, which, however, as they are, conform to the laws of *Engliſh* Heraldry, will alſo contribute both to entertain and inſtruct the Reader. Theſe moſt in uſe are of theſe ſorts following, *viz.*

Angels,	*Tritons,*
Cherubim,	*Centaurs,*
Martelets,	*Wiverns,*
Griffons,	*Harpies,*
Unicorns,	*Cockatrices,*
Dragons,	and
Mermaids,	*Phenixes.*

Theſe, like the foregoing Charges, are ſubject to various Poſitions and Diſpoſitions, which, from the Principles already laid down, will be plainly underſtood. See the following Examples.

EXAMPLES

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EXAMPLES

Of CHIMERICAL FIGURES *born in* Coats-of-arms.

THE first is *Gules, an Angel ſtanding direct with his Hand conjoined and elevated upon his breaſt, habited in a long robe cloſe girt Argent, his Wings diſplayed Or*; born by the name of BRANGOR *de Cereviſia*, a foreign Prelate, who aſſiſted at the Council of *Conſtance*, 1413. This Example is quoted by *Guillim*, Sect. 3. Chap. i.

The ſecond is *Sable, a Chevron between three Cherubim Or*; born by the name of CHALONER, of Yorkſhire and Cheſhire.

The third is *Azure*, * *a Feſs dancette between three Cherubim Argent*. Theſe Arms were granted to John AYDE, Eſq; of Doddington, in Kent, by Sir *William* Segar, Garter.

The fourth is *Gules, a Cherub having three pair of Wings, the uppermoſt and lowermoſt counter-croſſed Saltierways, and the*

* The field is repreſented *Sable* in the plate, but it is a miſtake.

middlemoſt

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PLATE THE XIX. OF CHYMER. FIGURES.

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middlemoſt diſplayed Argent; born by the name of BUOCAFOCO, a foreign Prelate. This Example is copied from *Meneſtrier's Methode du Blaſon*, p. 120, No. viii.

The fifth is *Sapphire, a Gryphon ſegreant Topaz, armed and langued Ruby, between three Creſcents Pearl*; quartered by the Right Hon. *John* Bligh, Lord CLIFTON, &c. The Great-grand-father of this noble Lord, who lived in London, going over to Ireland, in the time of *Oliver Cromwell*, as an agent to the adventurers there, acquired a good eſtate, and laid the foundation for the grandeur of this family.

The ſixth is *Gules, three Martlets Or*; born by the name of MACGILL. Various are the opinions of Naturaliſts concerning this Bird, ſome ſuppoſe it to be the *Martin*, and aſcertain its exiſtence from this conjecture; others pretend it is only an imaginary Bird invented by Heralds, as they have introduced into Armory many other things that have no being. *Guillim* obſerves, that this Bird, which is repreſented without feet, is given for a diffence to younger Brothers,

to

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to put them in mind that, in order to raiſe themſelves, they are to truſt to their wings of Virtue and Merit, and not to their legs, having but little land to ſet their feet on.

The ſeventh is *Sapphire, three Mullets within a double Treſſure counterflory Pearl, and in the center a Martelet Topaz*; born by the Right Hon. *Patrick* Murray, Lord ELIBANK. Sir *Gideon* Murray, knighted by King *James* VI. by whom he was made Treaſurer-depute, was third ſon of Sir *John Beton*, of Creik. His ſon *Patrick*, in reſpect of his loyalty to *Charles* I. was, on May 16, 1628, made a Baronet, and, in 1643, created Lord Elibank. The preſent is the fifth Nobleman of this ancient family.

The eighth is *Sable, a Cockatrice diſplayed Argent, creſted, membred, and jowllopped Gules*; born by the name of ***. This is only an imaginary creature, ſuppoſed to riſe from a Cock's egg. But *Guillim*, Sect. 3. Chap. xxvi. calls it the King of Serpents, not in reſpect of its bigneſs, but of the infection of its peſtiferous and poiſonful aſpect.

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The ninth is *Argent, a Mermaid Gules, crined Or, holding in her right-hand a Mirror, and in her left a Comb*; born by the name of ELLIS. There may perhaps be ſome reſemblance of this creature in the ſea, but as they are repreſented in Coats-of-arms, &c. they are the fancies of Painters &c. They have been uſed ſometimes for the ſymbol of Eloquence.

The tenth is *Argent, a Wivern, his Wings elevated, and his Tail nowed Gules*; born by the name of DRAKES. Some ſuppoſe this creature to be a kind of a Serpent, the upper part reſembling a Dragon, and the lower a Snake; others make it a winged Ferret, called *Viverra* in Latin; others a winged Viper; tho', if I might give my opinion, it owes its being to the Heralds, and can boaſt of no other creation.

The eleventh is *Or, a Dragon paſſant Vert*; born by the name of * * *. Dragons may be juſtly ſuppoſed to be imaginary monſters, notwithſtanding all the ſeveral ſtories we have of them, I mean Dragons with wings and legs, and not Serpents of an ex-

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traordinary magnitude, as I make no doubt but that there have been ſuch.

The twelfth is *Gules, a Centaur* or *Sagittary regardant proper*. This was the Coat-of-arms of STEPHEN, ſurnamed of *Blois*, ſon to *Adela*, daughter of *William* the Conqueror, and of *Stephen*, Earl of Blois; and on this deſcent grounding his pretenſions to the Crown of *England*. He was proclaimed King in 1135, and reigned to the 25th of October 1154.

The thirteenth is *Argent, an Unicorn ſejant Sable, unguled and horned Or*; born by the name of HARLING. The Unicorn is, by ſome authors, ſuppoſed to be a very rare and beautiful beaſt like a horſe or aſs, and many pretend to deſcribe him, as if they were ſure of his exiſtence: but after the moſt diligent enquiry, made by the moſt judicious travellers in all parts of the world, there is no ſuch creature to be found. No other quadrupede is known that has a ſingle horn but the *Rhinoceros*, and that is not in the middle of the forehead, but on the noſe; however, this has, in all likelihood, given

riſe

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rise to the fable of the Unicorn. There are indeed many horns kept in the cabinets of the curious, that have been said to be Unicorn's horns; but they do not belong to a quadrupede, but to a fish, that is now known by the name of Sea-Unicorn.

The fourteenth is *Argent, a Dragon's Head erased Vert, holding in his Mouth a sinister Hand couped at the Wrist Gules*; born by the name of WILLIAMS.

The fifteenth is *Gules, three Unicorns Heads couped Or*; born by the name of PARIS.

The sixteenth is *Argent, a Dragon volant Bendways Sable*; born by the name of RAYNON.

The seventeenth is *Azure, a Lion sejant gardant and winged Or, holding in his fore-paws an open Book, wherein is writen,* Pax tibi, Marce, Evangilista meus; *over the Dexter side of the Book a Sword erect, all proper.* These are the Arms of the Republic of VENICE.

The eighteenth is *Azure, a Bull saillant and winged Or*; born by the name of CA-

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DENET, a family of distinction in *Provence*.

The nineteenth is *Argent, a Dragon with a human Face hooded, and winged Vert*; born by the name of BUSERAGHI, an ancient and noble family of *Luques*.

The twentieth is *Azure, a Harpy displayed, armed, crined, and crowned Or*. These are the Arms of the city of NOREMBERG, in Germany.

CHAP.

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CHAP. VII.

Of the EXTERNAL ORNAMENTS *of* ESCUTCHEONS.

THE Ornaments that accompany or ſurround Eſcutcheons, were introduced to denote the Birth, Dignity, or Office * of the perſons to whom the Coat-of-arms appertaineth; which is practiſed both among the Laity and Clergy. Thoſe moſt in uſe are of ten ſorts, *viz.*

* The office of *Earl Marſhal* of England is ſtill diſtinguiſhed by two Troncheons, or Marſhal Staves placed behind the noble Duke of *Norfolk*'s Arms, as being Earl *Marſhal* of *England*. His Grace the Duke of *Argyll*'s Arms are alſo accompanied with two honourable Badges in Saltier, which his Grace's anceſtors have born a long time, as Great-maſters of the King's Houſhold, and *Juſticiaries* of *Scotland*. The firſt is a Staff Topaz ſemé of Thiſtles proper and thereon the Creſt of Scotland. The ſecond is a Sword proper, the Pommel and Hilt Topaz.

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Crowns,	*Chapeaux,*
Coronets,	*Wreaths,*
Mitres,	*Creſts,*
Helmets,	*Scrolls,*
Mantlings,	*Supporters.*

SECT. I.

Of CROWNS.

A *Crown* is an ornament with which Emperors, Kings, and independent Princes adorn their Coats-of-arms, to denote their ſovereign authority. A French writer, *Father Meneſtrier*, aſſures us, that the practice of crowning Eſcutcheons was firſt uſed on Coins, and began in the reign of *Charles* VII. who came to the throne in 1422.

The *Imperial Crown* is made of a Circle of gold, adorned with precious Stones and Pearls, heightened with Fleurs-de-lis, bordered and ſeeded with Pearls, raiſed in the form of a Cap voided at the top, like a Creſcent. From the middle of this Cap riſes an arched Fillet enriched with Pearls,

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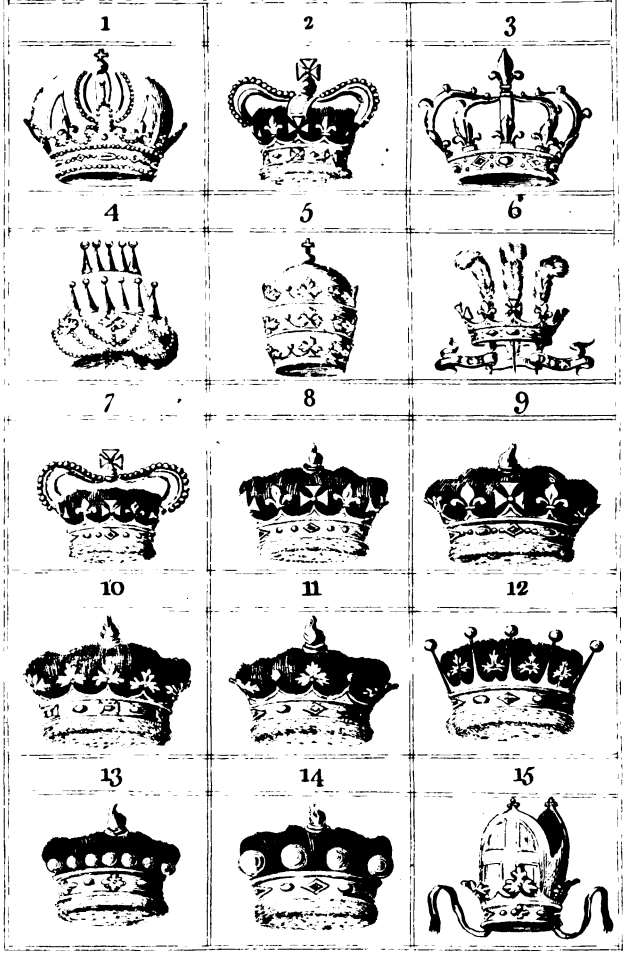
PLATE THE XX. OF CROWNS, &c



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Pearls, and surmounted of a Mound, whereon is a Cross of Pearls. See *Plate* xx. *of Crowns*, &c. *Fig.* 1.

The *Crown* of the *Kings of Great Britain* is a Circle of gold, bordered with Ermine enriched with Pearls and precious Stones, and heightened up with four Crosses pattee, and four large Fleurs-de-lis alternatively; from these rise four arched Diadems adorned with Pearls, which close under a Mound, surmounted of a Cross like those at bottom. See *Fig.* 2.

The *Crown* of the *Kings in France* is a Circle enamelled, adorned with precious Stones, and heightened up with eight arched Diadems, that conjoin at the top under a double Fleur-de-lis, all of gold. See *Fig.* 3.

The *Crowns* of most *other Kings* are Circles of gold, adorned with precious Stones, and heightened up with large Trefoils, and closed by four, six, or eight Diadems, supporting a Mound, surmounted of a Cross.

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The *Great-Turk* bears over his arms a Turband, enriched with Pearls and Diamonds, under two Coronets, the firſt of which is made of piramidical points heightened up with large Pearls, and the uppermoſt is ſurmounted with Creſcents. See *Fig.* 4.

The *Pope*, or Biſhop of *Rome*, appropriates to himſelf a *Tiara*, or long Cap of golden cloth, from which hang two Pendants fringed at both ends; over this Cap are three Ducal Coronets. *Boniface* VIII. was the firſt who, thro' pride, had theſe three Coronets placed over his Tiara, to indicate by them that the *Pope* is the *ſovereign Prieſt*, the *ſupreme Judge*, and the *ſole Legiſlator* amongſt Chriſtians. See *Fig.* 5.

SECT.

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SECT. II.

Of CORONETS.

THE *Coronet* of the *Prince of Wales*, or eldeſt ſon of the King of Great Britain, was anciently a Circle of gold ſet round with four Croſſes pattee, and as many Fleurs-de-lis alternately; but ſince the happy Reſtoration, it has been cloſed with one Arch only, adorned with Pearls, and ſurmounted of a Mound and Croſs, and bordered with Ermine like the King's. See *Fig.* 7.

Beſides the aforeſaid Coronet, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales has another diſtinguiſhing mark of honour, peculiar to himſelf, called by the vulgar the Prince's Arms, *viz.* a Plume of three Oſtrich Feathers with an ancient Coronet of a Prince of Wales. Under it, in a ſcroll, is this motto, *ICH DIEN*, which, in the German or old Saxon language, ſignifies *I ſerve*. This device was at firſt taken by EDWARD Prince of Wales, commonly called the *Black Prince*, after

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after the famous battle of *Creſſy*, 1346, where having, with his own hand, killed *John* King of Bohemia, he took from his head ſuch a Plume, and put it on his own. See *Fig.* 6.

The *Coronet* of the preſent Dukes of *Cumberland*, *York*, and *Glouceſter*, and of all the immediate ſons and brothers of the Kings of Great Britain, is a Circle of gold, bordered with Ermine, heightened up with four Fleurs-de-lis, and as many Croſſes pattee alternate. See *Fig.* 8.

The *Coronet* of the *Princeſſes* of Great Britain, is a Circle of gold, bordered with Ermine, and heightened up with Croſſes pattee, Fleurs-de-lis and Strawberry Leaves alternate; whereas a Prince's Coronet has only Fleurs-de-lis and Croſſes. See *Fig.* 9.

A *Duke's Coronet* is a Circle of gold, bordered with Ermine, enriched with precious Stones and Pearls, and ſet round with eight large Strawberry or Parſley Leaves. See *Fig.* 10.

A *Marquis's Coronet* is a Circle of gold, bordered with Ermine, ſet round with four Straw-

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Strawberry Leaves, and as many Pearls on pyramidical Points of equal height alternate. See *Fig.* 11.

An *Earl's Coronet* is a Circle of gold, bordered with Ermine, heightened up with eight pyramidical Points or Raies, on the tops of which are as many large Pearls, and are placed alternately with as many Strawberry Leaves, but the Pearls much higher than the Leaves. See *Fig.* 12.

A *Viſcount's Coronet* differs from the preceding ones, as being only a Circle of gold bordered with Ermine, with large Pearls ſet cloſe together on the rim, without any limited number, which is his prerogative above the Baron, who is limited. See *Fig.* 13.

A *Baron's Coronet*, which was granted by King *Charles* II. is formed with ſix Pearls ſet at equal diſtance on a gold Circle, bordered with Ermine, four of which only are ſeen on engravings, paintings, &c. to ſhew he is inferior to the Viſcount. See *Fig.* 14.

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As the Crown of the King of Great Britain is not quite like that of other Potentates, ſo do moſt of the Coronets of foreign Noblemen differ a little from thoſe of the Britiſh Nobility: as for example, the Coronet of a *French Earl* is a Circle of gold with eighteen Pearls ſet on the brim of it. A *French Viſcount*'s Coronet is a Circle of gold only enamelled, charged with four large Pearls. And a *French Baron's* Coronet is a Circle of gold enamelled and bound about with a double Bracelet of Pearls.

It may be alſo proper to obſerve that in *France*, Marquiſſes, Earls, Viſcounts, and Barons, wear their Coronets only on their Coats-of-arms, and not on their heads, as the Britiſh Noblemen and their Ladies do at the King's Coronation.

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SECT. III.

Of MITRES.

THE *Archbiſhops* and *Biſhops* of England and Ireland place a *Mitre* over their Coat-of-arms. It is a round Cap pointed and cleft at the top, from which hang two Pendants fringed at both ends; with this difference, that the Biſhop's Mitre is only ſurrounded with a Fillet of gold, ſet with precious Stones, whereas the Archbiſhop's iſſues out of a Ducal Coronet. See *Fig.* 15.

This Ornament, with other Maſquerade Garments, is ſtill worn by all the *Archbiſhops* and *Biſhops* of the church of *Rome*, whenever they officiate with ſolemnity; but it is never uſed in England, otherwiſe than on Coats-of-arms, as before mentioned.

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SECT. IV.

Of HELMETS.

THE *Helmet* was formerly worn as a defenſive weapon, to cover the Bearer's head, and is now placed over a Coat-of-arms as its chief ornament, and the true mark of gentility. There are ſeveral ſorts diſtinguiſhed, 1ſt, by the *Matter* they are made of; 2dly, by their *Form*; and, 3dly, by their *Poſition*.

1ſt, As to the *Matter*, they are, or rather were made of, the Helmets of Sovereigns were of burniſhed *gold*; thoſe of Princes and Lords of *ſilver* figured with gold; and thoſe of private Gentlemen of poliſhed *ſteel*.

2dly, As to their *Form*, thoſe of the King *, the Royal Family, and Noblemen

* In *France*, and other countries, the open Helmet ſtanding direct and without Bars is appropriated to Emperors and Kings, becauſe they are to ſee and know all things, and command all without contradiction; this poſition is in *England* aſſigned by all Heralds, except *Leigh*, to Knights.

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PLATE XXI. of ORNAMENTS, &c.

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of Great Britain are *open'd-faced* and *grated*, and the number of Bars ſerved formerly to diſtinguiſh the Bearer's quality. The open-faced Helmet *without Bars* denotes Knights. The *cloſe Helmet* is for all Eſquires and Gentlemen.

3dly, Their *Poſition* is alſo looked upon as a mark of diſtinction. The grated Helmet *in front* belongs to ſovereign Princes and Dukes. The grated Helmet *in profile* is common to all degrees of Peerage under a Duke. The Helmet *ſtanding direct* without Bars, and the Beaver a little open, denotes a Knight. Laſtly, the *ſide-ſtanding* Helmet, with the Beaver cloſe, is the way of wearing it amongſt Eſquires and Gentlemen. See *Fig.* 1, 2, 3, 4, inſerted in *Plate* xxi. *of the Ornaments.*

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SECT. V.

Of MANTLINGS.

MANTLINGS are pieces of cloth jagged, or cut into Flowers and Leaves, which now-a-days ſerve as an ornament for Eſcutcheons. They were the ancient covering of Helmets to preſerve them, or the Bearer, from the injuries of the weather. But *Guillim* very judiciouſly obſerves, that their ſhape muſt have undergone a great alteration ſince they have been out of uſe, and therefore might more properly be termed *Flouriſhings* than Mantlings. See the Examples annexed to the Helmets repreſented in *Plate* xxi. *of the Ornaments.*

The *French* Heralds aſſure us, that theſe Mantlings were originally no other than ſhort coverings which Commanders wore over their Helmets, to defend their heads from the weather; and that going into battles with them, they often came away with them hanging about them in a ragged manner, occaſioned by the many cuts they had received on their heads, and therefore the

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the more hacked they were the more honourable they were accounted, as our colours in time of war are the more eſteemed for having been ſhot thro' in many places.

SECT. VI.

Of CHAPEAUX.

A *Chapeau* is an ancient Hat, or rather Cap of dignity worn by Dukes, generally ſcarlet-coloured Velvet on the outſide, lined and turned up with Fur; of late frequently to be met with above an Helmet, inſtead of a Wreath, under Gentmens or Noblemens Creſts. Heretofore they were ſeldom to be found, as of right appertaining to private families: but by the grants of *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, and other ſucceeding Heralds, theſe, together with Ducal Coronets, are now frequently to be met with in families, who yet claim not above the degree of *Gentlemen*. See the repreſentation of the Chapeau, *Fig.* 5. *Plate* xxi.

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SECT. VII.

Of WREATHS.

THE *Wreath* is a kind of roll made of two ſkains of ſilk of different colours twiſted together, which ancient Knights wore as a head-dreſs when equipped for Tournaments. The colours of the Silk are moſt uſually taken from the principal Metal and Colour contained in the Coat-of-arms of the Bearer. They are ſtill accounted as one of the leſſer Ornaments of Eſcutcheons, and are placed between the Helmet and the Creſt. See *Fig.* 6, *Plate* xxi.

SECT. VIII.

Of CRESTS.

THE *Creſt* is the higheſt part of the Ornaments of a Coat-of-arms. It is called Creſt from the Latin word *Criſta*, which ſignifies Comb or Tuft, ſuch as many birds have upon their heads, as the Peacock, Pheaſant,

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Pheaſant, &c. in alluſion to the place on which it is fixed.

Creſts were formerly greater marks of Honour than Coats-of-arms, becauſe they were only worn by heroes of great valour, or by ſuch as were advanced to ſome ſuperior military command, in order that they might be the better diſtinguiſhed in an engagement, and thereby rally their men, if diſperſed; but they are now-a-days conſidered as a meer ornament. The Creſt of the Royal atchievement of Great Britain is a gardant Lion crowned, as may be ſeen in *Fig.* 7, *Plate* xxi.

SECT. IX.

Of the SCROLL.

THE *Scroll* is the Ornament placed at the bottom of the Eſcutcheon containing a motto, or ſhort ſentence, alluding ſometimes to the bearings, or the Bearer's name, as in the two following inſtances. The motto of the noble Earl of CHOLMONDELEY

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DELEY is *Caſſis tutiſſima virtus*, Virtue is the ſafeſt Helmet; on account of two Helmets in the Coat-of-arms. The motto of the Right Hon. Lord FORTESCUE is *Forte ſcutum ſalus ducum*, a ſtrong ſhield is the ſafety of the Commanders; alluding to the name of that ancient family. Sometimes it has a reference to neither, but expreſſes ſomething divine or heroic, as that of the Earl of SCARBOROUGH, which is *Murus æreus conſientia ſana*, a good Conſcience is a wall of braſs. The motto of the Royal Atchievement is *Dieu et mon droit*, God and my right, introduced by EDWARD III. 1340, when he aſſumed the arms and title of King of France, and began to proſecute his claim, which occaſioned long and bloody wars, fatal, by turns, to both kingdoms. The motto of the Prince of Wales is *Ich Dien*, I ſerve, the origin of which is mentioned p. 169.

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SECT. X.

Of SUPPORTERS.

Supporters are Figures ſtanding on the Scroll, and placed at the ſide of the Eſcutcheon; they are ſo called, becauſe they ſeem to ſupport or hold up the Shield. The riſe of Supporters is traced up to ancient Tournaments, wherein the Knights cauſed their Shields to be carried by ſervants under the diſguiſe of *Lions, Bears, Griffons, Blackamoors*, &c. who alſo held and guarded the Eſcutcheons, which the Knights were obliged to expoſe to public view for ſome time, before the Liſts were opened. Supporters have alſo been taken from ſuch animals or birds as are born in the Shields, and ſometimes they have been choſen, as bearing ſome alluſion to the names of thoſe whoſe arms they are made to ſupport. The Supporters of the Arms of Great Britain, ſince King *James* the firſt's acceſſion to the throne, are a *Lion crowned Or*, on the Dexter ſide, and a *Unicorn Argent, gorged with a Coronet Or*, on

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the Sinister, as it appears by *Fig.* 7, *Plate* xxi.

This last figure represents the Coat-of-arms of the King of Great Britain, Royal Atchievement, as it has been marshalled, since the happy accession of King *George* I. 1714, and is blazoned as follows, *viz.*

ARMS.

Quarterly, in the first grand quarter Mars, three Lions passant gardant in pale Sol, the imperial ensigns of England; *impaled with Sol, a Lion rampant, within a double tressure flowery and counter-flowery Mars,* the Royal Arms of Scotland. *The second grand quarter is Jupiter, three Fleurs-de-lis Sol,* the Arms of France. *The third grand quarter is Jupiter, a Harp Sol, stringed Luna,* the Ensign of Ireland. *The fourth grand quarter is Mars, two Lions passant gardant in pale Sol,* for Brunswick; *impaled with Sol semé of Hearts proper, a Lion rampant Jupiter,* for Lunenburgh; *with grafted in Base Mars, a Horse current Luna,* for ancient Saxony; *and in a Shield surtout Mars,*

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the Crown of Charlemaign Sol, as Arch-treasurer of the Empire; *the whole within a Garter, inscribed with this motto*, HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, as Sovereign of that noble Order, given by the Founder King *Edward* III.

CREST.

On a Helmet full-faced, grated and surmounted of a Crown, a Lion gardant, crowned Sol; the mantlings and lining proper to a King of Great Britain.

SUPPORTERS.

On the Dexter side, a Lion guardant Sol crowned as the Crest. On the Sinister side, an Unicorn Luna, armed, maned and unguled Sol, and gorged with a Collar of Crosses pattee and Fleurs-de-lis, with a chain affixed thereto reflecting over the back and passing over the hind legs of the last, both standing on a Scroll inscribed with this motto, DIEU ET MON DROIT, *from which issue the two Royal Badges of his Majesty's chief Dominions*, viz. *on the Dexter side a Rose party per pale Argent and*

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and Gules, ſtalked and leaved proper, for England; *and on the Sinifter a Thiſtle proper*, for Scotland; being ſo adorned by King *James* I. upon his ſucceeding to the Crown of England. As King of Scotland he bare two Unicorns for his Supporters; but upon the the union of that kingdom with England, 1603, he introduced one of the above Supporters on the Sinifter ſide of the Royal Atchievement, and which continues to this day.

You are to obſerve, that bearing Coats-of-arms ſupported is, according to the heraldical Laws of Great Britain, the prerogative; firſt, of thoſe called *Nobiles majores*, viz. *Dukes*, *Marquiſſes*, *Earls*, *Viſcounts*, and *Barons*: ſecondly, of all *Knights* of the *Garter*, tho' they ſhould be under the degree of Barons: thirdly, of *Knights* of the *Bath*, who both receive on their creation * a grant of Sup-

* Theſe Knights, and thoſe of the Garter, have not enjoyed ſuch privilege from the firſt inſtitution of their Order, as ſeveral Coats-of-arms of the firſt Knights Companions are repreſented without Supporters.

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porters. And, laſtly, of ſuch Knights as the King chuſes to beſtow this honour upon, as in the inſtance of Sir *Andrew Fountain*, who was knighted by *Philip*, Earl of Pembroke, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Fountain being then his Secretary, and on his return to England King *William* granted him Supporters to his Arms, viz. *two Griffons Gules and Or*.

CHAP.

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CHAP. VII.

Of the Rules or Laws of HERALDRY.

HAVING hitherto treated of the Escutcheons, Tinctures, Charges, and Ornaments of Coats-of-arms, I will now preſent the reader with ſuch rules for blazoning the ſame, as the ancient uſage and laws of Heraldry have eſtabliſhed amongſt us.

The *firſt*, and moſt general, is to expreſs one's ſelf in proper terms, ſo as not to omit any thing that ought to be ſpecified, and at the ſame time to be clear and conciſe without Tautology.

II. One muſt begin with the Tincture of the Field, and then proceed to the principal Charges * which poſſeſs the moſt honourable place in the Shield; ſuch as Feſs, Chevron, &c. always naming that Charge firſt, which

* This Rule is obſerved in Great-Britain and France; but the Italians, Spaniards, and ſometimes the Germans begin blazoning with the principal Bearings, and afterwards name the Tincture of the Field.

lies

lies next and immediately upon the Field; as in Example xv. p. 74.

III. After naming the Tincture of the Field, the honourable Ordinaries, or other principal Figures, you muſt ſpecify their Attributes, and afterwards their Metal, or Colour, as in Example xvi. p. 126.

IV. When an honourable Ordinary, or ſome one Figure is placed upon another, whether it be a Feſs, Chevron, Croſs, &c. it is always to be named after the Ordinary or Figure over which it is placed, with one of theſe expreſſions, *Surtout*, or *Over-all*, as in Example xx. p. 66.

V. In the blazoning of ſuch Ordinaries, as are *plain*, the bare mention of them is ſufficient; but if an Ordinary ſhould be made of any of the crooked lines contained in p. 23, its form muſt be ſpecified, that is, whether it be *engrailed*, *wavy*, &c. as in Example, i. ii. iii. &c. p. 40.

VI. When a principal Figure poſſeſſes the center of the Field, its poſition is not to be expreſſed,

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expreſſed *, or which amounts to the ſame thing, when a Bearing is named, without ſpecifying the point where it is placed, then it is underſtood to poſſeſs the middle of the Shield; as in Example xvii. p. 143.

VII. The number of the points of Mullets, and the raies of Stars, muſt be ſpecified when more than five; and alſo if a Mullet, or any other Charge, be pierced, it muſt be mentioned as ſuch, to diſtinguiſh it from what is plain; as in Example xiii. and xiv. p. 116.

VIII. When a ray of the Sun, or other ſingle Figure, is born in any other part of the Eſcutcheon than the Center, the point it iſſues from muſt be named, as in Example ii. and iii. p. 114.

IX. The natural colour of Trees, Plants, Fruits, Birds, &c. is no otherwiſe to be expreſſed in blazoning, but by the word

* This muſt not be underſtood of Bearings placed in the manner of a Pale, Bend, Feſs, &c. for the Figure muſt be ſaid to be *in Pale*, *in Bend*, *in Feſs*, or *Paleways*, *Bendways*, &c. as in Example xvi. p. 163.

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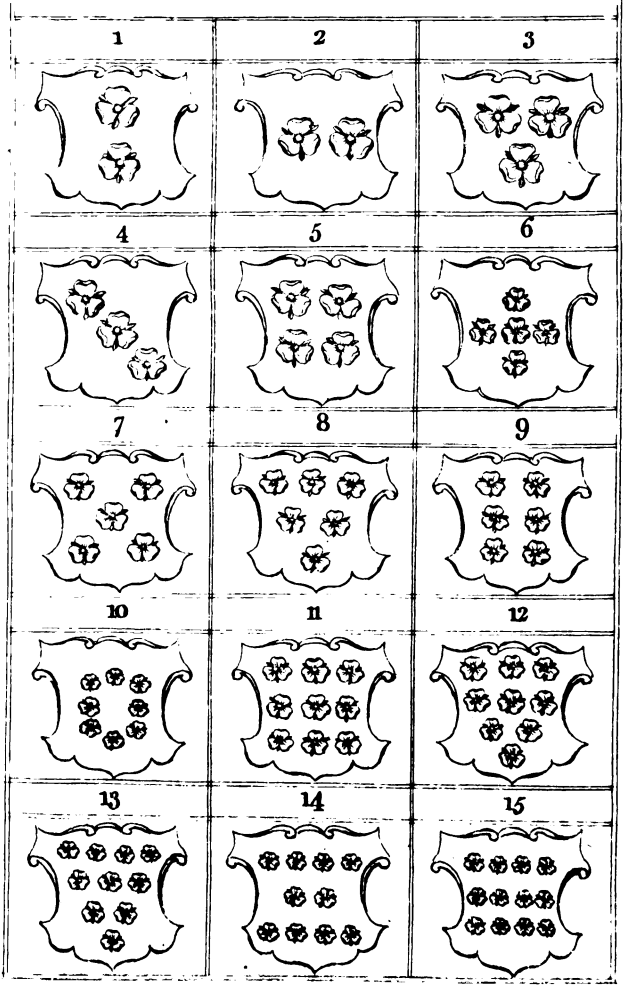
PLATE THE XXII. OF DISPOSITIONS.



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proper, as in Examples ii. iv. v. and vii. p. 138; but if diſcoloured, that is, if they vary from their natural colour, it muſt be particularized; as in Example i. ii. &c. p. 123.

X. When there are many Figures of the ſame Species born in a Coat-of-arms, their number muſt be obſerved as they ſtand, and diſtinctly expreſſed, as in Example i. p. 148.

But for the better underſtanding of this laſt rule, I have inſerted a *Plate* of the *different Diſpoſitions* of *Figures*, wherein they are properly repreſented, *viz.*

Two, may be ranged in Pale, in Feſs, &c. See *Fig.* 1 and 2.

Three, may be 2 and 1, as alſo in Bend, &c. See *Fig.* 3 and 4.

Four, are placed 2 and 2, or cantoned, as in *Fig.* 5.

Five, 1, 3, 1, in Croſs, or 2, 1, 2, in Saltier. See *Fig.* 6 and 7.

Six, 3, 2, 1, in Pile, or 2, 2, 2, Paleways. See *Fig.* 8 and 9.

Eight, in Orle, or on a Bordure. See *Fig.* 10.

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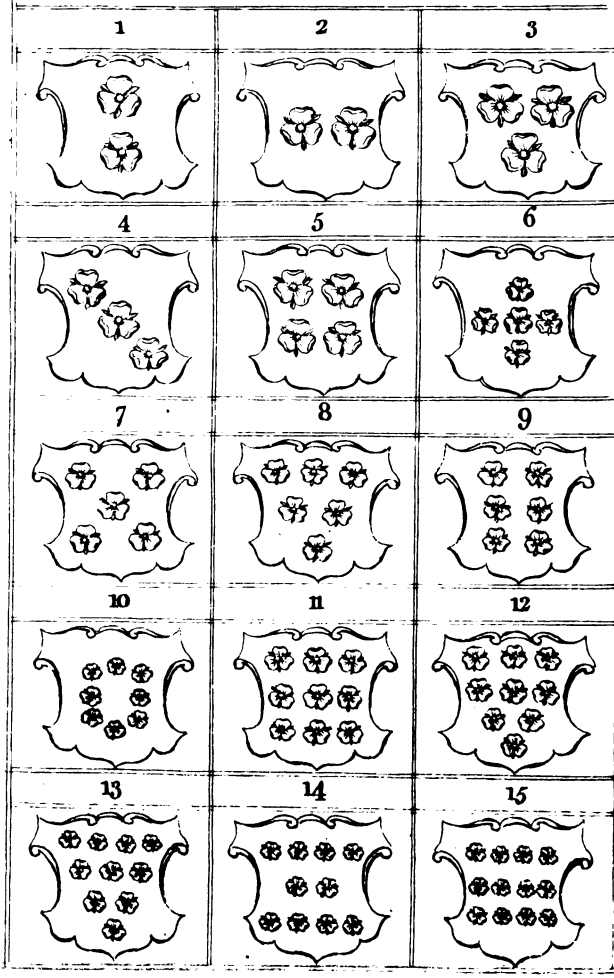
PLATE THE XXII. OF DISPOSITIONS.



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Four, are placed 2 and 2, or cantoned, as in *Fig.* 5.

Five, 1, 3, 1, in Croſs, or 2, 1, 2, in Saltier. See *Fig.* 6 and 7.

Six, 3, 2, 1, in Pile, or 2, 2, 2, Paleways. See *Fig.* 8 and 9.

Eight, in Orle, or on a Bordure. See *Fig.* 10.

Nine,

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Nine, 3, 3, 3, Barways, or 3, 3, 2, 1, in Pile. See *Fig.* 11 and 12.

Ten, 4, 3, 2, 1, Pile; or elſe 4, 2, 4, Barways. See *Fig.* 13 and 14.

Twelve, are placed 4, 4, 4, Barways. See *Fig.* 15.

There are other poſitions called *Irregular*, as for Example, when three Figures, which are naturally placed 2 and 1, are diſpoſed 1 and 2, &c. It muſt alſo be obſerved, that when the Field is ſtrewed with the ſame Figures, this is expreſſed by the word *ſemé*; but, according to a French Armoriſt's opinion, if the Figures ſtrewed on the Field are whole ones, it muſt be denoted by theſe words *ſans nombre*; whereas, if part of them is cut off at the extremities of the Eſcutcheon, the word *ſemé* * or *ſemi* is then to be uſed.

* This word, like moſt others in Heraldry, is borrowed from the French, and ſignifies *ſeeded*, *ſtrewed*, or *ſcattered*; but ſome Engliſh Heralds, either thro' want of underſtanding the language it is derived from, or in order to find a Conformity between the name of the

CHAP.

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CHAP. VIII.

Of MARSHALLING COATS-OF-ARMS.

BY marſhalling Coats-of-arms is to be underſtood the art of diſpoſing divers of them in one Eſcutcheon, and of diſtributing their contingent Ornaments in proper places.

Various cauſes may occaſion Arms to be thus conjoined, which *J. Guillim* compriſes under the two following heads, *viz.*

MANIFEST *and* OBSCURE.

What this learned and judicious Herald means by *manifeſt Cauſes* in the marſhalling of Coats-of-arms, are ſuch as betoken Marriages, or a Sovereign's Gift, granted either thro' the ſpecial favour of the Prince, or

Figure it is appropriated to, ſuppoſe its Etymology to be from the Latin word *Semis*, the half of a thing, tho' there is often but part of one Figure or two cut off, and not the half of all the Figures, as the word imports.

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or for ſome eminent ſervices. Concerning Marriages you are to make the following obſervations.

I. When the Coats-of-arms of a married couple, deſcended of diſtinct families, are to be put together in one Eſcutcheon, the Field of their reſpective Arms is conjoined Paleways, and blazoned *parted per Pale, Baron and Femme, two Coats; firſt, &c.* in which caſe the *Baron*'s arms are always to be placed on the Dexter ſide, and the *Femme*'s arms on the Siniſter ſide, as in *Fig.* 1 and 2, *Plate* xxiii. *of Arms marſhalled*; which are, *viz.*

Figure 1ſt, *The Coat-of-arms of the Rev. Dr. Edward* BARNARD, firſt Maſter of Eton School, &c. *impaled with that of* S. HAGGATT, *his late Spouſe.*

Figure 2d, *The Coat-of-arms of the Rev. Dr. Thomas* DAMPIER, ſecond Maſter of Eton School, &c. *impaled with that of* F. WALKER, *his Spouſe.*

If a Widower marries again, his late and preſent Wife's arms are, according to *G. Leigh*, " to be both placed on the Siniſter " ſide,

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PLATE THE XXIII. OF ARMS MARSHALL'D

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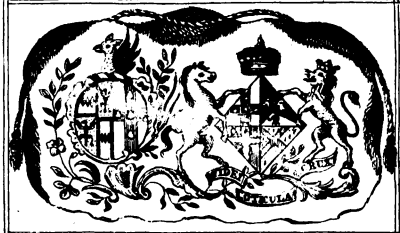

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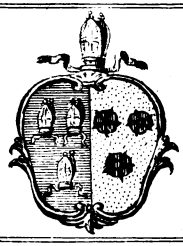

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" ſide, in the Eſcutcheon with his own, " and parted per Pale. The firſt Wife's " Coat ſhall ſtand on the Chief, and the " ſecond on the Baſe; or he may ſet them " both in Palè with his own, the firſt " Wife's Coat next to himſelf, and his " ſecond uttermoſt. If he ſhould marry " three Wives, then the two firſt matches " ſhall ſtand on the Chief, and the third " ſhall have the whole Baſe. And if he " take a fourth Wife, ſhe muſt participate " one half of the Baſe with the third Wife, " and ſo will they ſeem to be ſo many Coats " quartered." But you muſt obſerve, that theſe forms of impaling are meant of hereditary Coats, whereby the Huſband ſtands in expectation of having the hereditary poſſeſſions of his Wife united to his patrimony.

II. In the Arms of *Femmes* joined to the paternal Coat of the Baron, the proper Difrences by which they were born by the fathers of ſuch women, muſt be inſerted.

III. If a Coat-of-arms that has a Bordure be impaled with another, as by marriage, then the Bordure muſt be wholly

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omitted in the Dexter ſide of the Shield parted per Pale, which contains the Wife's Arms.

IV. The perſon that marries an Heireſs, inſtead of impaling his Arms with thoſe of his Wife, is to bear them in an Eſcutcheon placed in the Center of his Shield, and which, on account of its ſhewing forth his pretenſion to her lands, is called an *Eſcutcheon of Pretence:* but the children are to bear the hereditary Coats-of-arms of their Father and Mother *quarterly*, and ſo tranſmit them to Poſterity.

V. If a Lady of Quality marry a private Gentleman, or one inferior to her rank, their Coats-of-arms are not to be conjoined Paleways, as thoſe of *Baron* and *Femme*, but muſt be ſet aſide of one another in two ſeparate Eſcutcheons, and the Lady's Arms ornamented according to her Title, See *Fig.* 4 and 5, which repreſent the Coats-of-arms of General *Ch.* MONTAGU, and Lady *Eliz.* Villiers, Viſcounteſs GRANDISON.

VI. Archbiſhops and Biſhops impale their Arms differently from the fore-mentioned Coats, in giving the place of honour, that is,

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is, the Dexter ſide to the Arms of their dignity, as it is expreſſed in *Fig.* 6, the Coat-of-arms of Dr. *Philip* Yonge, Lord Biſhop of of NORWICH.

It may be obſerved of theſe above Prelates, that they thus bear their Arms parted per Pale to denote their being knit to their Cathedral Church, in a ſort of ſpiritual marriage.

With reſpect to ſuch armorial enſigns as the Sovereign thinks fit to augment a Coat-of-arms with, they may be marſhalled various ways, as may be ſeen by the Arms of his Grace the Duke of RUTLAND, inſerted in *Plate the* viii. *Fig.* 19. and the Example contained in *Plate the* xii. *Fig.* 11.

To thoſe augmentations may be added;

Firſt, the *Baronet*'s mark of diſtinction, or the Arms of the province of *Ulſter*, in Ireland, granted and made hereditary in the male line by King *James* I. who erected this dignity on the 22d Day of May, 1611, in the ninth year of his reign, in order to propagate a plantation in the foremention province. This mark is *Argent*,

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a ſiniſter Hand couped at the Wriſt Gules, which may be born either in a Canton, or in an Eſcutcheon, as the Bearer pleaſes. See *Fig.* 3, *Plate* xxiii. which repreſents the Coat-of-arms of Sir *William* LORRAYNE, a Minor.

2dly, The ancient and reſpectable Badge of the moſt noble Order of the *Garter*, inſtituted by King EDWARD III. 1349, in the twenty-ſeventh year of his reign, and which, ever ſince its inſtitution, has been looked upon as a great honour beſtowed on the nobleſt perſons of this nation and other countries. This honourable augmentation is made to ſurround, as with a Garter, the Arms of ſuch Knights; and is inſcribed with this Motto, HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE: See *Fig.* 7, which repreſents the Coat-of-arms of the Right Hon. *George* Montagu, Earl of CARDIGAN, Baron Brudenel of Stanton-Wivil, Conſtable and Lieutenant of *Windſor-caſtle*, Knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter and Baronet, Preſident of St. Luke's Hoſpital, and F. R. S.

This

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This Nobleman, whoſe arms were *Pearl, a Chevron Ruby between three Morions proper,* has, ſince the deceaſe of *John* Duke of Montagu, taken the name and Arms of Montagu, on account of his being married to Lady *Mary* Montagu, youngeſt daughter, and one of the coheireſſes of his Grace.

So far the cauſes for marſhalling divers Arms in one Shield, &c. are *manifeſt:* As to ſuch as are called *obſcure,* that is, when Coats-of-arms are marſhalled in ſuch a manner that no probable reaſon can be given why they are ſo conjoined, they muſt be left to Heralds to explain, as being the propereſt perſons to unfold theſe, and other myſteries of this Science.

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CHAP. IX.

Of PRECEDENCY.

THE Order of Precedency to be obſerved in *England*, as ſettled by Act of Parliament, HENRY VIII. 1539, and by ſeveral Rules of the Earl Marſhal's Court of Honour, is as follows:

The KING, and PRINCES of the BLOOD.

The following precede all Dukes by the ſame Act.

Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Lord Chancellor, or Keeper,
Archbiſhop of York.
Lord Treaſurer.
Lord Preſident.
Lord Privy-Seal.

Theſe by the ſame Act precede all of their own Degree.

Lord Great Chamberlain of England.
Lord Marſhal of England.
Lord High-Admiral.
Lord Steward of the Houſhold.
Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold.
Secretaries of State.

Then,

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Then, according to their reſpective Creations.

Dukes.
Marquiſſes.
Dukes *eldeſt Sons.*
Earls.
Marquiſſes *eldeſt Sons.*
Dukes *younger Sons.*
Viſcounts.
Earls *eldeſt Sons.*
Marquiſſes *younger Sons.*
Biſhops.
Barons.
Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.
Viſcounts *eldeſt Sons.*
Earls *younger Sons.*
Barons *eldeſt Sons.*
Knights *of the Garter, Commoners.*
Privy Counſellors, *Commoners.*
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chief Juſt. *of the King's Bench.*
Maſter of the Rolls.
Chief Juſtice *of the Common-Pleas.*
Chief Baron *of the Exchequer.*
Juſtices *and* Barons *in the Courts of Law.*
Viſcounts *younger Sons.*
Barons *younger Sons.*
Baronets.
Knights *of the Bath.*
Field *and* Flag-Officers.
Knights *Batchelors.*
Maſters *in Chancery.*
Doctors *graduate.*
Serjeants *at Law.*
Eſquires.
Gentlemen.
Citizens.
Burgeſſes.

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ERRATA.

Page.	Line.			
15	23	*Fenne*	read	*Tenne*
23	11	Engrailed	read	Invected
23	12	Invected	read	Engrailed
69	19	*Creſant*	read	*Creſcent*

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A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

TECHNICAL TERMS.

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EXPLANATION

Of the ABBREVIATIONS uſed in this DICTIONARY.

ſ.	ſtands for	*ſubſtantive.*
a.		*adjective.*
v.		*verb.*
p.		*particle.*
p.		page.
Fig.		*Figure.*
Pl.		*Plate.*
Bp.		Biſhop.
Archp.		Archbiſhop.
i. e.		id eſt *or* that is to ſay.
V.		Vide *or* ſee for.

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A

DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING

A clear and concise Explanation of all the Technica Terms made use of in the foregoing Treatise of Heraldry, with References to the Arms, Charges and other Purposes they are applied to.

A L

ABATEMENT, *s.* An accidental figure supposed to have been added to Coats-of-arms, in order to denote some dishonourable demeanor or stain, whereby the dignity of the Coat-Armour was rendered of less esteem. See p. 35.

ADDORSED, *a.* The corruption of the French word *adossé*, and signifies born *or* set back to back; see *Plate* xv. *Fig.* 11. and also *Plate* xviii. *Fig.* 16.

ALTERNATE, *a.* Word used to denote the position of Quarterings, Partitions, and other Figures, that answer one another by turns. See p. 170.

A N

AMETHYST, *s.* The name of a precious Stone used instead of *Purpure*, in blazoning the Arms of the *English* Nobility only. See p. 15 and 17. It is a transparent Stone, of a violet colour, arising from a mixture of red and blue.

ANNULET, *s.* A ring or little circle, born as a Charge in Coats-of-arms, as also added to them as a *Difference*. See p. 32 and *Plate* iv. *Fig.* 5; as also *Plate* xi. *Fig.* 10. The Ancients used it to signify Servitude; but among the Romans it represented Liberty and Nobility. It also denotes Strength and Eternity by reason of its circular form.

ARCH-

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ARCHBISHOP, *ſ.* The name of a church dignitary of the firſt claſs. There are but two now in England, viz. thoſe of *Canterbury* and *York*. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury is the firſt Peer of England, next to the Royal Family: He writes himſelf, by *Divine Providence*, and has the Title of *Grace* given him, as to Dukes; and likewiſe *Moſt Reverend Father in God*. He is ſtiled the Primate of all England, and Metropolitan.---The Archbiſhop of York has Precedence of Dukes and great officers of State, except the Lord Chancellor; his Title is *Grace*, and *Moſt Reverend Father in God*, and writes himſelf as Biſhops do, by *Divine Permiſſion*. He is ſtiled Primate of England and Metropolitan.

ARGENT, *ſ.* The common French word for *Silver*, of which metal all white fields or charges are ſuppoſed to conſiſt. See *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 2.... According to *La Colombiére*, it ſignifies Purity, Innocence, Beauty, and Genteelneſs.

ARMED, *a.* This word is uſed to expreſs the Horns, Hoofs, Beak, or Talons of any Beaſt or Bird of prey, when born of a different Tincture from thoſe of their bodies. See p. 159, Example 5.

ARMORIST, *ſ.* A perſon ſkilled in the knowledge of Armory.

ARMORY, *ſ.* One branch of Heraldry, conſiſting in the knowledge of Coats-of-arms, as to their Blazons and various purpoſes.

ARMOUR, V COAT-ARMOUR.

ARMS, *ſ.* Word derived from the Latin *arma*, and which ſignifies in Heraldry, a badge or mark of Honour, ſerving to diſtinguiſh States, Cities, Families, &c. See p. 2 and 6.

ATCHIEVEMENT, *ſ.* The Coat-of-arms of a perſon, or family, with all the exterior Ornaments of the Shield, together with all the Quarterings which the ſaid perſon, or family, may have acquired by alliances, &c. ſo marſhalled in their order as the Science directs. See *Plate* xxi. *Fig.* 7.

ATTIRED, *a.* is ſaid of the Horns of Stags or Bucks when of a different Tincture from their Bodies or Heads. See p. 137, Example 19.

AUGMENTATION, *ſ.* This word ſignifies in Heraldry a particular mark of Honour, granted by the Sovereign, in conſideration of ſome noble

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noble action, or out of favour, either quartered with the family-arms, or born on an Escutcheon, a Canton, &c. See *Plate* ix. *Fig.* 16.

AZURE, *s.* A French word used to express *blue*. In engraving, this colour is denoted by lines drawn from the dexter to the sinister side, and parallel to the Chief. See *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 4. . . . According to ancient Heralds, this colour signifies Justice, Perseverance, and Vigilance.

B

BANDED, *a.* This is said of any thing tied round with a Band, and is applied, in the foregoing Treatise, to heads bound round. See *Plate* xiv. *Fig.* 18 and 20.

BANNER, *s.* A Flag or Streamer born at the end of a Lance.

BANNERET, *s.* An ancient military order, said to have been first used in *England*, in the time of King *Edward* I. See p. 11. This was a very honourable order, as it was never conferred but upon some heroic action performed in the field, whereas other Orders have frequently been bestowed for favour, or other meaner motives.

BAR, *s.* One of the honourable Ordinaries defined p. 57, and represented in *Plate* viii. *Fig.* 13, 14, &c.

BARRY, *a.* This word is used to denote a Field divided transverse into several equal parts, and consisting of two different Tinctures interchangeably disposed. See *Plate* viii. *Fig.* 20.

BARRULET, *s.* One of the Diminutives of the Bar. See p. 57.

BARBED, *a.* Tho' this term alludes to something that is either bearded, or has the appearance of a beard, yet it is applied to *Roses*, as in p. 89, Example 8; and p. 145, Example 17.

BARON, *s.* The lowest title of Peerage in Great-Britain and Ireland. A Baron is sometimes made by Writ, being thereby called up to sit in the House of Lords; but usually by Patent. His title is *Right Honourable*, his Mantle has two doublings, and his Coronet has six Pearls upon the Circle, four of which are usually represented in Paintings or Engravings. See *Plate* xx. *Fig.* 14.

BARON and FEMME, Terms to be used, according to *Guillim*, in blazoning the Arms of a Man and his Wife

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Wife marſhalled together. See p. 192.

BASE, *ſ.* The bottom or lower part of the Shield. See p. 12, Letters G. H. I.

BATON, BATUNE, BASTON, *ſ.* This is a French word, ſignifying a Staff or Cudgel, which ſhould be ſpelt *Bâton*, but is, by moſt Engliſh writers, corruptly ſpelt as above. It is generally uſed as a Rebatement on Coats-of-arms, to denote Illegitimacy. See p. 56, and *Plate* vii. *Fig.* 20.

BATTERING-RAMS, *ſ.* Engines much in uſe among the Ancients, before Gunpowder was invented, for beating down the walls of the places they beſieged. See *Plate* xviii. *Fig.* 2.

BATTLE-AXE, *ſ.* A ſort of weapon formerly uſed in war. See *Plate* xviii. *Fig.* 8.

BATTLEMENTS, *ſ.* The interſtices on Caſtle-walls or Towers. See *Plate* xviii. *Fig.* 12.

BEAKED, *a.* is ſaid of any Bird whoſe Bill is of a different Tincture from the Body. See *Plate* xxiii. *Fig.* 7.

BEARING, V. CHARGE.

BEAVER, *ſ.* This term is uſed in Heraldry to ſignify that part of the Helmet which defends the Sight; ſee p. 175, and *Plate* xxi. Example 3 and 4.

BELLED, *a.* Having Bells; ſee p. 140.

BEND, *ſ.* One of the honourable Ordinaries defined, p. 50, and repreſented in *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 1, 2, &c.

Bend-ſiniſter, is that which comes from the ſiniſter to the dexter ſide of the Shield; ſee *Plate* vii. *Fig.* 16.

In Bend, is when things born in Arms are placed obliquely, from the dexter Chief to the ſiniſter Baſe, as the Bend lies. See *Plate* xxii. *Fig.* 4.

BENDLET, *ſ.* One of the Diminutives of the Bend; ſee p. 50, and *Plate* viii. *Fig.* 7.

BENDY, *a.* This word ſerves to denote a Field divided diagonally into ſeveral parts, and varying in Metal and Colour; ſee *Plate* vii. *Fig.* 10.

BESANTS, or BEZANTS, *ſ.* Theſe were the current Coin of old *Byzantium*, now called *Conſtantinople*, and ſuppoſed to have been introduced into Coats-of-arms by thoſe who were at the Holy-war. See p. 18, and *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 10.

BISHOPS, *ſ.* Church Dignitaries; they are Barons

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rons of the realm, and have Precedence next to the Viſcounts; they have the title of *Lords and Right Reverend Fathers in God.* There are twenty-four Biſhops in England, beſides that of *Sodor* and *Man*, who has no ſeat in the Houſe of Peers.

BLAZON, *ſ.* This word is uſed, either to denote the Drawing of Coats-of-arms, or to expound them. It is derived, as Mr. *Nisbet*, an ingenious Scotch Author obſerves, in his Treatiſe upon *Cadency*, from the German word *Blaſen*, which ſignifies the blowing of a Horn, and introduced, as a term in Heraldry, from an ancient cuſtom the Heralds, who were Judges, had of blowing or winding a Horn at Juſts and Tournaments, when they explained and recorded the Atchievements of the Knights ſporters.

TO BLAZON, *v.* To explain in proper terms all that belongs to Coats-of-arms.

BLAZONRY, *ſ.* The Art of deſcribing properly Coats-of-arms.

BORDURE, or BORDER, *ſ.* The firſt the *French*, the latter the *Engliſh* name, defined p. 26, and repreſented in *Plate* iii.

BOTONNY, *a.* This is ſaid of a Croſs which terminates at each end in three Buds or Buttons; ſee *Pl.* x. *Fig.* 9.

BRACED, *a.* This word is applied to two Figures of the ſame ſort, interlacing one another. See *Pl.* xiv. *Fig.* 13.

BRACED or BRAZED, *a.* This term, which is derived from the French word *Bras* i. e. *arm*, is uſed in Heraldry to deſcribe three Chevronels, interlaced in the Baſe of the Field. See p. 76, Example 19, and *Pl.* ix. *Fig.* 19.

BUCKLER, V. SHIELD.

BUGLE-HORNS, *ſ.* An inſtrument of wind-muſick made of Horn. See *Pl.* ix. *Fig.* 8.

C

CABOCHED or CABOSHED, *a.* Term derived from *Caboche*, a French word, ſignifying a Head; it is ſaid of Beaſts heads, born without any part of the neck, and full-faced. See *Plate* xvi. *Fig.* 16.

CANTON, *ſ.* The French word for *corner*; it is a ſquare figure, leſs than a Quarter, and placed at one of the upper Angles of the Shield; ſee *Pl.* ix. *Fig.* 16.

CERCELEE,

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CERCELEE, V. RECERCELÉE.

CHAPEAU, *ſ.* The common French word for a *Hat*; but it is taken in Heraldry for an ancient Cap of Dignity, formerly worn by Dukes, being ſcarlet coloured Velvet in the outſide, and lined with Fur, as repreſented in *Plate* xxi. *Fig.* 5.

CHAPLET, *ſ.* An ancient Ornament for the Head, like a Garland or Wreath; but this word is frequently uſed to ſignify the Circle of a Crown.

CHARGE, *ſ.* The Figures or Bearings contained in an Eſcutcheon. See p. 37. It is ſaid that many Charges in one Field are not accounted ſo honourable as fewer.

CHARGED, *a.* Shields or Ordinaries carrying ſome Figure, are ſometimes ſaid to be charged therewith.

CHECKY, or CHEQUE, *a.* is ſaid of ſmall Squares of two colours, ſpread alternately over a Field or Ordinary. See *Pl.* vii. *Fig.* 2; as alſo *Pl.* ix. *Fig.* 8. This is always compoſed of Metal and Colour: and, according to *La Colombiére*, is the moſt noble and moſt ancient Figure born in Armoury, and ought to be given to none but valiant warriors.

CHEVRON, or CHEVERON, *ſ.* One of the honourable Ordinaries, defined p. 67, and repreſented in *Pl.* ix. *Fig.* 1, 2, 3, &c.

CHEVRONEL, *ſ.* The Diminutive of Chevron; ſee *Plate* ix. *Fig.* 17.

CHIEF, *ſ.* One of the honourable Ordinaries defined p. 39, and deſcribed in *Plate* v. *Fig.* 1, 2, 3, &c.

CHIMERICAL, *a.* Epithet given to Figures that have no other exiſtence but in the imagination; ſuch as are contained in *Plate* xix.

CLARENCIEUX, V. KING.

CLARIONS, *ſ.* Theſe are thought to have been a ſort of Trumpet: ſometimes they are taken for the Rudders of Ships, and ſometimes for the Reſts of Lances, by which laſt name they are moſt generally known; ſee *Plate* xviii. *Fig.* 9.

CLINCHED, *a.* This term is uſed to denote the Fiſt being ſhut in ſuch a manner, as to ſhew the Fingers doubly bent; ſee *Plate* xiv. *Fig.* 12.

CLOSE, *a.* This word is uſed to expreſs the cloſe bearing of ſuch Birds wings, as are addicted to flight; ſee *Pl.* xviii. *Fig.* 2.

Cloſe-

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Close-girt, is said of Figures habited, whose cloaths are tied about the middle; see *Plate* xix. *Fig.* 1.

CLOSET, *s.* The Diminutive of the Bar; see p. 57.

COAT-ARMOUR, *s.* The military garment which the Knights of old wore over their Armour, and which is still continued in use among Heralds at their ceremonials.

*** These Coats were hung loose, and frequently variegated by several Lists of different colours alternate, placed various ways, either Quarterly, Wavy, &c.

COAT-OF-ARMS, *s.* This expression has the same etymology as Coat-Armour, and is frequently used instead of the word *Arms*; see p. 5.

COLLARED, *a.* Having a Collar, see *Pl.* xv. *Fig.* 12.

COMBATANT, *a.* A French word, signifying fighting; see *Plate* xv. *Fig.* 10.

COMPLEMENT, *s.* is said of the Moon, when at her full; see *Plate* xiii. *Fig.* 5.

COMPONY, *a.* Word applied to a Bordure, Pale, Bend, or other Ordinary, made up of Squares, of alternate Metals and Colours; see *Plate* iii. *Fig.* 8.

CONJOINED, *a.* joined together; see *Plate* xiv. *Fig.* 9 and 12.

CONY, *s.* A young rabit; see *Plate* xvi. *Fig.* 11.

CORONET, *s.* An inferior Crown worn by Princes, Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons; see *Plate* xx. *Fig.* 7, 8, 9, &c.

COST, or COTICE, *s.* One of the Diminutives of the Bend; see p. 50. it is seldom born but in couple, with a Bend between them; see *Plate* vii. *Fig.* 15. whence I suppose it may derive its name from the French word *Costé* or *Côté*, which signifies a side, they being as it were placed upon the sides of the Bend.

COTICED, or COTISED, *a.* This term is used by English Heralds to express any thing that is accosted, sided, or accompanied by another; see *Plate* vii. *Fig.* 15.

COUCHANT, *a.* Term borrowed from the French, expressing the posture of any Animal that is lying on his belly, but with his head lifted up; see *Plate* xv. *Fig.* 14.

COUNT, V. EARL.

COUNTER, *p.* This Particle is generally used in composition, and signifies either

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either *contraryways* or *in oppoſition to*; as in the following Examples.

COUNTER-CHANGED, *a.* This word denotes the intermixture, or oppoſition of any Metal with a Colour; ſee *Plate* xii. *Fig.* 17, 18, &c.

COUNTER-FLORY, *a.* This is ſaid of a Treſſure, whoſe Flower-de-luce are oppoſite to others; ſee *Plate* xix. *Fig.* 7.

COUNTER-PASSANT, *a.* This is ſaid of two Beaſts paſſing the contrary way to each other; ſee *Plate* xv. *Fig.* 12.

COUNTER-SALIANT, *a.* This expreſſion denotes two Animals leaping different ways to each other; ſee *Plate* xvi. *Fig.* 9.

COUPED, *a.* From the French *coupé* cut; i.e. it is ſaid of the Head, or any Limb cut off from the body quite ſmooth, as in *Plate* xiv. *Fig.* 5, 6, 18, and 20. It is alſo uſed to denote ſuch Croſſes, Bars, &c. as do not touch the ſides of the Eſcutcheon.

COUPLE-CLOSE, *ſ.* One of the Diminutives of the Chevron; ſee p. 67, and *Plate* ix. *Fig.* 19 and 20.

CRENELLE, *a.* Word borrowed from the French, and uſed in Heraldry, to expreſs the out-lines of any Ordinary or other Charge, drawn like the battlements of ancient walls and towers; ſee p. 23, and *Plate* vii. *Fig.* 6.

CRESCENT, *ſ.* The Half-moon with its Horns turned upwards; ſee *Plate* xiii. *Fig.* 9, 10, &c.

CREST, *ſ.* The Figure placed above the Helmet in an Atchievement; ſee p. 178, and *Plate* xxi. *Fig.* 7.

CRESTED, *a.* Is ſaid of a Cock, or other Bird whoſe Creſt is of a different Tincture; ſee *Plate* xix. *Fig.* 8.

CRINED, *a.* This is ſaid of an Animal whoſe hair is of a different Tincture from his body; ſee p. 161, Example 9.

CROSIER, *ſ.* The paſtoral Staff of a Biſhop; ſee *Plate* xviii. *Fig.* 15.

CROSLET, *ſ.* A Croſs croſſed again at a ſmall diſtance from each of the ends; ſee *Plate* x. *Fig.* 10 and 11.

CROSS, *ſ.* One of the Honourable Ordinaries defined p. 78, and repreſented in *Plate* x. *Fig.* 1, 2, 3, &c.

CROWN, *ſ.* An Ornament of the Head, which denotes imperial and regal dignity; ſee *Plate* xx. *Fig.* 1, 2, &c.

CRUSADES, *ſ.* Wars againſt the Infidels; ſee p. 4.

DANCETTE,

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D

DANCETTE, *a.* A large sort of indenting, being wider and deeper than that called Indented; see p. 23, and *Plate* vii. *Fig.* 1.

DEBRUISED, *a.* Term used to denote the restraint of any Animal, who is debarred of its natural freedom, by any of the Ordinaries being laid over it; see *Plate* viii. *Fig.* 18.

DECRESCENT, or DECRESSANT, *a.* } This is said of a Moon in its wane, whose horns are turned to the sinister side of the Escutcheon; see *Plate* xiii. *Fig.* 6.

DETRIMENT, *s.* The Moon is said to be in her Detriment when eclipsed; see *Plate* xiii. *Fig.* 8.

DEMI, or DEMY, *p.* } This Particle is always joined to a Substantive, and its signification is *half*; as a Demi-lion, i. e. half a Lion; see *Plate* xv. *Fig.* 13.

DEVICE, *s.* Emblem or Hieroglyphic, expressing some hidden mystery. These were much in use among the Egyptians, and served instead of writing; of latter times they are more used with the addition of a *Motto* to explain their signification, which otherwise would often be unintelligible.

DEVOURING, V. VORANT.

DEXTER, *a.* Word used in Heraldry to signify the *Right* side of any thing; as the *Dexter Chief* is the right Angle of the Chief, represented by Letter A. p. 12.

DIADEM, *s.* This was either a Wreath of white or purple cloth, in the nature of the present *Turkish* Turbans: or else a Circle of gold with points rising from them, like those of some Coronets at this time, wore by ancient Kings as the token of Royalty. It is now frequently used to signify the Circles, which close on the top the Crowns of Sovereigns, and support the Mound.

DIAMOND, *s.* The hardest and most valuable of all the precious Stones, which is used by English Heralds to denote the Colour Black or *Sable*, in blazoning the Arms of the Nobility; see p. 15 and 17.

DIFFERENCE, *s.* Term given to a certain Figure added to Coats-of-arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, and to shew how distant younger Branches are from the elder or principal Branch; see from p. 25 to p. 34.

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DIMINUTION, *ſ.* Word ſometimes uſed inſtead of *Difference*; ſee p. 33 and 39.

DISPLAYED, *a.* This word is ſaid of a Bird, &c. whoſe wings are ſpread or expanded; as in *Plate* xvii *Fig.* 1. and *Plate* xix. *Fig.* 7.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, *ſ.* is that wherein a general ſurvey of the whole kingdom of England, with a liſt of all its inhabitants, their yearly income, and the value of all the lands therein, was took down, by order of *William* the Conqueror; which book is kept to this day in the King's Exchequer, at Weſtminſter.

DORMANT, *a.* The French word for *ſleeping*, uſed to denote the poſture of a Lion, or any other beaſt aſleep; ſee *Plate* xv. *Fig.* 15.

DOUBLE-HEADED, *a.* Having two heads; ſee *Pl.* xv. *Fig.* 9.

DOUBLE-TRESSURE, *ſ.* Two Treſſures *or* Orles one within the other; ſee *Pl.* xii. *Fig.* 8.

DOUBLINGS, *ſ.* The linings of Robes of State; as alſo the rows of Fur ſet on the Mantles of Noblemen.

DOVETAIL, *ſ.* Term uſed in Heraldry to denote a kind of Partition wherein the two different Tinctures are ſet within one another, in ſuch a manner, as to repreſent the form of the tails of Doves or Wedges reverſed; ſee *Pl.* vi. *Fig.* 9.

DRAGON, *ſ.* An imaginary Monſter, ſuppoſed by ſome Hiſtorians to be a terreſtrial Animal with two fore-feet, two wings, and a Serpent's tail; ſee *Pl.* xix. *Fig.* 11, 16, and 19.

DRAGON'S-HEAD, *ſ.* Part of a celeſtial conſtellation, aſſigned by *Engliſh* Heralds, to expreſs the Colour, *Tenne*, in blazoning the Arms of Sovereigns; ſee p. 15 and 18.

DRAGON'S-TAIL, *ſ.* Part of the laſt mentioned conſtellation, alſo appointed by the ſame Heralds to ſtand for the Colour *Sanguine*; ſee Page 15 and 18.

DUCAL, *a.* Pertaining to a Duke.

DUKE, *ſ.* The higheſt degree of *Britiſh* Peerage, next to the Prince of Wales. This title is derived from the Latin word *Dux*; Noblemen being antiently either Generals and Leaders of Armies in time of War, or Governors of Provinces in time of Peace. In proceſs of time great Eſtates being annexed to it, then it was held by lands and fees, and at length made hereditary.

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hereditary. It was ſo in foreign countries ſooner than in England; for the firſt Duke created here was *Edward*, commonly called the *Black Prince*, eldeſt ſon to King EDWARD III. who created him Duke of *Cornwall*, which title has ever ſince belonged to the firſt born ſons of the Kings of England, without any other creation, as is requiſite to give them the title of *Prince of Wales*. A Duke is at this day created by Patent; his Mantle has four Doublings; his title is *Grace*, and his Coronet has only Leaves raiſed above the Circle without Pearls; ſee *Plate* XX. *Fig.* 10.

E

EAGLE, *ſ.* A royal Bird; ſee p. 138, and *Plate* XVII. *Fig.* 1.

EAGLET, *ſ.* A young Eagle.

EARL, *ſ.* The third degree of *Britiſh* Peerage, anciently the moſt eminent of this nation. It was formerly the cuſtom upon creating an Earl to aſſign him, for the ſupport of his State, the third penny out of the Sheriff's court, iſſuing out of the Pleas of the Shire whereof they had their title; as heretofore there were no Counts or Earls, but had a county or ſhire for his Earldom: afterwards the number of Earls increaſing, they took their title from ſome eminent town, or even a village, their own ſeat or park; and ſome from illuſtrious families. He is created by Patent, his Mantle has three Doublings of Ermine; his title is *Right Honourable*; his Coronet has the Pearls raiſed upon pyramidical Points and Leaves low between; ſee *Plate* XX. *Fig.* 12.

EMBLEMATIC, *a.* This word is ſaid of any thing compriſing an Emblem.

EMBOWED, *a.* Is ſaid of any thing that is bent, or crooked like a Bow; ſee *Plate* XVII. *Fig.* 9.

EMERALD, *ſ.* The name of a precious Stone ſubſtituted inſtead of *Vert* by Engliſh Heralds in blazoning the Arms of the Nobility; ſee p. 15 and 17.... It is a green ſhining tranſparent gem, and has a very agreeable appearance.

ENALURON, *ſ.* Word uſed by *Guillim* to expreſs a Bordure charged with eight Birds; as: *charged with Enaluron of Martlets*; but juſtly condemned by Sir *George Mackenzie*, ſaying it proceeded from an ignorance

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rance of the *French* tongue, and thereby corrupting their *en orle*, i. e. *in form of a Bordure*; therefore it is better to omit it at all times; ſee page 29. Example 12.

EN-ARRIERE, *p.* Expreſſion borrowed from the French, to ſignify any creature born with its back to view; ſee *Plate* xvii. *Fig.* 14.

ENDORSE, *ſ.* One of the Diminutives of the Pale; ſee *Plate* vi. *Fig.* 17 and 19.

ENDORSED, V. ADDORSED.

ENGRAILED, *a.* This word is ſaid of Bordures or Ordinaries, having little Arches, or Semi-circles ſtruck out of them, which is the reverſe of *invected*; ſee p. 23, and *Plate* ix. *Fig.* 10 and 11.

ENHANSED, *a.* Term applied to Bearings placed above their uſual ſituation; ſee p. 53, Example 7.

ENSIGNED, *a.* This term ſignifies *orhamented*, and is uſed in the foregoing treatiſe, p. 121, Example 16.

ENTOYRE, *a.* Term derived either from the French *entour*, round about, or from *entier*, entire; but let that be as it will, it is very ſeldom met with in books of Heraldry, eſpecially modern ones; *Guillim* uſes it to expreſs a Bordure charged with eight inanimate things; ſee p. 29, Example 12.

ENURNY, *a.* Word probably derived from the French *orné*, uſed by ſome Heralds, to expreſs a Bordure charged with eight living Creatures of any kind; ſee p. 29, Exam. 12.

ERAZED, or ERASED, *a.* } This word ſignifies in Heraldry, a thing torn or plucked off from the part to which nature fixed it, but chiefly of the head and limbs of a man or beaſt; ſee *Plate* ix. *Fig.* 11. and *Plate* xiv. *Fig.* 8 and 17.

ERECT, or ERECTED, *a.* } Is ſaid of any thing upright, or perpendicularly elevated; *Plate* xiv. *Fig.* 6 and 7. and *Plate* xvi. *Fig.* 6.

ERMINE, *ſ.* This word alone ſignifies black ſpots on a white Field; ſee *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 11. and p. 20. but if the word *plain* ſhould be uſed with it, it denotes nothing but white.

ERMINES, *ſ.* The reverſe of Ermine, i. e. white ſpots on a black Field; ſee *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 12.

ERMINOIS, *ſ.* The Field Or, and the ſpots black; ſee *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 13.

ESCALOP, *ſ.* A Sea-ſhell fiſh regularly indented; ſee *Plate* xvii. *Fig.* 11.

ESCROL,

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Escrol, V. Scrol.

Escutcheon, *ſ.* This word is ſometimes uſed to expreſs the repreſentation of the whole Coat-of-Arms, or only to ſignify the Field that contains the Charges; ſee p. 10, 11, &c. and *Pl.* i.

Eſcutcheon of Pretence, a ſmall Eſcutcheon, on which a man carries the Coat-of-Arms of his wife, being an heireſs; ſee p. 98, *Fig.* 8.

Esquire, *ſ.* Title of honour, above a Gentleman, and below a Knight.

*** Thoſe to whom this Title is now of right due, are, *viz.* all the younger ſons of Noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four Eſquires of the King's body; the eldeſt ſons of Baronets, of all Knights, and their heirs male, in the right line. Thoſe who bear any ſuperior office, as, High Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace, &c. have it during the time they are in commiſſion and no longer.

Estoile, V. Etoile.

Etaye, *ſ.* The only Diminutive of the Chevron, among the *French*, which contains, in breadth, the third part of it; ſee p. 67.

Etoile, *ſ.* The French word for a *Star*, and is by many confounded for a *Mullet*, but ſome diſtinguiſh it by depicting the raies of the Star waved, and thoſe of the Mullet plain. V. Mullet.

F

Fess, *ſ.* One of the honourable Ordinaries defined p. 57, and repreſented in *Plate* viii. *Fig.* 1, 2, 3, &c.

Fess-point. The exact center of the Eſcutcheon, ſee p. 12, Letter E; it is ſo called becauſe it is the point thro' which the Feſs line is drawn, when the Field is parted per Feſs.

Field, *ſ.* The ſurface of the Shield or Eſcutcheon, which contains the charge; ſee p. 10, Art. I.

Figured, *a.* Is ſaid of thoſe Bearings which are depicted with a human face; ſee *Pl.* xiv. *Fig.* 19.

File, V. Label.

Fillet, *ſ.* The only Diminutive belonging to the Chief; ſee p. 39, and *Pl.* v. *Fig.* 8.

Fimbriated, *a.* By this term we underſtand an Ordinary, &c. having a narrow border or hem of another Tincture, for which reaſon it might be applied to the charge contained in *Plate* xi. *Fig.* 13.

Fitchy, *a.* From the French *Fiſhé*, i. e. fixed; this

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this is said of Crosses when the lower branch ends in a sharp point; and the reason of it *Mackenzie* supposes to be, that the primitive Christians were wont to carry Crosses with them wheresoever they went, and when they stopt on their journey at any place, they fixed those portable Crosses in the ground for Devotion sake; see *Plate* x. *Fig.* 11.

FLANK, *s.* That part of the side of an Escutcheon which is between the Chief and the Base; see p. 85, Example 19.

FLANCHES, *s.* Heraldic Figures; see p. 99, *Fig.* 9.

FLASQUES, *s.* Heraldic Figures; see p. 99, *Fig.* 10.

FLEXED, *a.* Bent; see *Plate* xiv. *Fig.* 9 and 12.

FLEUR-DE-LIS, or FLOWER-DE-LUCE, *s.* The name of a Charge frequently to be met with in Coats-of-arms; see *Plate* viii. *Fig.* 7.

*** The inquiry into the Origin and Nature of this Charge has produced many Volumes, and employed the Lucrabrations of divers Criticks and Antiquaries; some pretending it represents the *Garden-lilly*, others the *top of a Scepter*; some the head of the French Battle-ax, called *Franciſca*, and others the *iron of a Javelin* used by the antient French, which last is the most probable conjecture.

FLORY, or FLOWERY, *a.* This word signifies *flowered*, or adorned with the French Lilly; see *Plate* xii. *Fig.* 7 and 8.

FORMEE, FORMY, } V. PATTEE.

FRET, *s.* A Figure resembling two little Sticks lying Saltier-ways, and interlaced within a Mascle; see *Pl.* xii. *Fig.* 3. . . . . Some have termed this Figure the Herald's True-Lover's Knot; see p. 97.

FRETTY, *a.* This word is used to denote a Field or Ordinary covered with Sticks interlacing one another; see *Plate* xii. *Fig.* 4. and *Plate* x. *Fig.* 3.

FRUCTED, *a.* is said of trees that have their fruit on them, but of a different colour from the tree.

FUR, *s.* Term used in Heraldry to denote the Linings and Doublings of Mantlings in Atchievements, which are *Ermine*, *Vair*, &c. see p. 197.

FURLED, *a.* Drawn up; see *Plate* xviii. *Fig.* 6.

FUSIL, *s.* Term derived from the French word *Fusée*, i. e. a Spindle; it is longer,

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longer, and more acute than the Lozenge; see p. 100, *Fig.* 13. . . . It may serve to denote the execution of a great undertaking by Patience and Affiduity.

*** Some authors account *Fusils* marks of disgrace to the families that bear them, and pretend that when *Crusades* were proclaimed, in order to go and wage war against the Infidels, such Gentlemen as did not take up the Cross were ordered, by their respective Kings, to change their Arms, and put *Fusils* in their Escutcheons, as a token of their effeminacy: but no authority being produced to countenance such a conjecture, no stress ought to be laid upon it.

G

GAMBE, *s.* An obsolete French word signifying a *Leg*, and used as such by Heralds, for the leg of a Lion, or other Creature born in Coats-of-arms; see *Plate* xvi. *Fig.* 14.

GARBE, *s.* This term is a corruption of the French word *Gerbe*, which signifies a *Sheaf* of any kind of corn; see *Plate* xvii. *Fig.* 19.

GARDANT, *a.* This word denotes a Beast full-faced, looking right forward; see *Plate* xv. *Fig.* 2 and 7. . . . Tho' this be a French word, it is not made use of among their Heralds, who say a Lion is never to be so represented; but a Leopard always, which they signify by this expression *au naturel*, i. e. proper.

GARLAND, *s.* A wreath of Branches or Flowers.

GARNISHED, *a.* This term is used in Heraldry to express the Ornament set on any Charge whatsoever; see *Plate* ix. *Fig.* 8. and *Plate* xiv. *Fig.* 9.

GARTER, *s.* The most noble order of the Garter, instituted by King *Edward* III. see p. 196, and *Plate* xxiii. *Fig.* 7. see KNIGHTS.

GARTER, *s.* The title of the principal King of Arms in England; see KING.

GARTER, *s.* It is according to English Heralds, one of the Diminutives of the Bend; see p. 50.

GAUNTLET, *s.* Armour for the hand; see *Plate* xviii. *Fig.* 3.

GAZE, *s.* Intent look; this is said of Bucks and Stags standing still; see *Plate* xvi. *Fig.* 19.

GEMELS, or GEMELLS, *a.* A corruption of the French word *jumelles*, which

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which signifies *double*, and is therefore used to denote a Double-Bar; see *Plate* viii. *Fig.* 16.

GENTRY, *s.* Under this denomination is comprehended the lesser Nobility, *viz.* Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen.

GIRON, V. GYRON.

GIRT, V. CLOSE-GIRT.

GLORY, *s.* Circle of raies which surrounds the head of any Figure; see *Plate* xiv. *Fig.* 2.

GOBONY, or GOBONATED, } V. COMPONY.

GOLPES, *s.* Roundlets of the purple colour, according to the English way of blazoning, for the French call all Roundlets *Torteaux*, and then add their peculiar colour; see p. 18, and *Pl.* ii. *Fig.* 10.

GORGED, *a.* This term, which is derived from the French word *Gorge*, i. e. *Neck*, is said of an Animal that has a collar about its neck; see *Plate* xxi. *Fig.* 7.

GUARDANT, V. GARDANT.

GUARD, *s.* Term used by some Heralds to signify the Doubling of the Mantles of the Nobility.

GULES, *s.* A corruption of the French word *Gueules*, which in this Science signifies *red*, and is represented in Engraving by perpendicular lines; see *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 3. . . . *Silv. Morgan* tells us, it denotes martial Proweſs, Boldneſs, and Hardineſs. The Ancients used this colour to make themselves terrible to their enemies, to stir up Magnanimity, and prevent seeing of blood, by the likeneſs of the Colours.

GUTTY, *a.* Term derived from the Latin word *gutta*, i. e. drop, and used to denote a Field or Bearing full of drops.

GUZES, *s.* Roundlets of the Sanguine or Murrey colour; see p. 18, and *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 10. . . . These are so called by none but *English* Heralds; all others calling them *Torteaux*, as they do other Roundlets. They are by some supposed to represent wounds, as being of a bloody hue.

GYRON, *s.* A heraldic Figure, of a triangular form; see p. 95, *Fig.* 1.

GYRONNY, *a.* is said of a Field divided into six, eight, or ten triangular parts of two different Tinctures, the points of which unite in the center of the Field; see *Plate* xii. *Fig.* 5.

HABITED,

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H

HABITED, *a.* This word is used to denote a Figure cloathed; see *Plate* xiv. *Fig.* 3, and 4.

HAURIANT, *a.* Term peculiar to Fishes, and signifies their standing upright, as if they were refreshing themselves by sucking in the air.

HELMET, *s.* A defensive weapon to cover the head and neck. In Atchievements it is placed above the Escutcheon for the principal ornament; and is the true mark of Chivalry and Nobility: it is also used as a bearing in Coats-of-arms; see *Plate* xxi. and *Plate* xviii. *Fig.* 5.

HERALD, *s.* This name, says *Verstegan*, is derived from the Saxon word *Herehault*, and by abbreviation *Heralt*, which, in that language, signifies the Champion of an army, and growing to be a name of office, it was given to him that, in the army, had the special charge to denounce war, to challenge to battle and combat; to proclaim peace, and to execute martial messages: But the business of Heralds with us is as follows, *viz* To marshal and order all Royal Cavalcades, Ceremonies at Coronations, Installations, Creations, &c. To make public both Declarations of war and Proclamations of Peace: To record and blazon the arms of the Nobility and Gentry, and to regulate any abuses therein, under the authority of the Earl Marshal. *Richard* III. formed them into a College, and afterwards great privileges were granted them by *Edward* IV. and *Philip* and *Mary*.

HERALDRY, *s.* A Science consisting in the knowledge of marshalling royal Ceremonies, regulating Coats-of-arms, and, in short, all that is treated of in this book.

HIACINTH, V. HYACINTH.

HIEROGLYPH, or HIEROGLYPHIC, *s.* A Figure by which something is implied.

HIEROGLYPHICK, *a.* Expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

HILTED, *a.* Is said of the handle of a Sword, in order to denote what Tincture it is of; see *Pl.* xviii. *Fig.* 1.

HONOUR-POINT, *s.* It is that which is next above the exact center of the Escutcheon, and is represented by Letter D, p. 12.

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HOODED, *a.* Is ſaid of any Creature whoſe head-dreſs reſembles a Hood; ſee *Plate* xix. *Fig.* 19.

HORNED, *a.* This term is uſed to denote that the Horn of a Unicorn is of a different Tincture from his body; ſee p. 74, Example 14.

HUMETTY, *a.* Term made uſe of to denote an Ordinary which is *couped*, or cut off, and no where reaches to the edges of the Eſcutcheon; ſee *Plate* viii. *Fig.* 17.

HURTS, or HUERTS, *ſ.* Roundlets of the *Azure* colour, ſo termed by none but Engliſh Heralds, all others calling them *Tourteaux*, and mentioning the Tincture they are of; ſee p. 18, and *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 10. Theſe being blue, ſome will have them to ſignify Bruiſes or Contuſions in the Fleſh, which often turn to that colour.

HYACINTH, *ſ.* The name of a precious Stone introduced by *J. Boſwell* into this Science, and uſed by Engliſh Heralds to expreſs *Tenne* in blazoning the Arms of the Nobility; ſee p. 15 and 18. . . . It is a Stone of a yellowiſh red hue; Naturaliſts ſay there are four different kinds.

I

IMBATTLED, *a.* The ſame as *Crenelle*, and is ſaid of Towers, Walls, and Ordinaries, when their outward lines are drawn like Battlements; ſee p. 23.

IMBOWED, V. EMBOWED.

IMBRUED, *a.* Is ſaid of Spears-heads ſpotted with blood; ſee *Plate* v. *Fig.* 12.

To IMPALE, *v.* To conjoin two Coats-of-arms Pale-ways; ſee *Plate* xxiii. *Fig.* 1, 2, &c.

IMPERIAL, *a.* Belonging to an Emperor. This word is uſed, in the foregoing Treatiſe, to denote his Crown, which is repreſented in *Plate* xx. *Fig* 1.

INCREMENT, *ſ.* This is ſaid of a Moon increſcent; for a Moon *in her Increment* implies the ſame meaning.

*** It ſignifies the riſing of Families, and even of States, for which reaſon it is born ſo by the Turks.

INCRESCENT, or INCRESSANT, *a.* This is ſaid of a new Moon, whoſe horns are turned towards the dexter-ſide of the Eſcutcheon; ſee *Plate* xiii. *Fig.* 7.

INDENTED, *a.* This is ſaid of ſuch Ordinaries as have their outward Lines drawn like Teeth, and much ſmaller

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ſmaller than the Dancette; ſee p. 23.

INDORSED, V. ADDORSED.

INESCUCHEON, *ſ.* The name given to ſmall Eſcutcheons born within the Shield; ſee *Plate* xii. *Fig.* 2.

INGRAILED, V. ENGRAILED.

INVECTED, *a.* This is the reverſe of *engrailed*, for it has the points inward to the Bordure or Ordinary, and the ſmall Arches or Semi-circles outward to the Field; ſee p. 23, and *Plate* iii. *Fig.* 4.

INVERTED, *a.* This word is applied to any Bearing turned the wrong way: Wings are ſaid to be inverted when the points of them are down.

ISSUANT, or ISSUING, *a.* } This term ſignifies *proceeding from*, and is ſaid of Raies, or other Charges, coming out of any part of the Eſcutcheon; ſee p. 114, Example 2 and 3, and alſo p. 116, Example 12. *Guillim* has made uſe of *iſſuant* to denote a *Lion naiſſant*; whence, with reſpect to Blazonry, ſeveral Heralds diſpute their ſignifications.

J

JESSANT, *a.* This word ſignifies *ſhooting forth*, as vegetables do; it is alſo uſed to expreſs the bearing of Fleurs-de-lis coming out of a Leopard's Face.

JESSED, *a.* This is ſaid of a Hawk, or any other Bird, whoſe Jeſſes, i. e. *Straps of leather*, are of a Tincture different from the reſt; ſee *Plate* xvii. *Fig.* 6.

JOWLLOPPED, *a.* Term uſed to ſignify the gills of a Cock, when born of a different Tincture from his Head; ſee *Plate* xvii. *Fig.* 8.

JUPITER, *ſ.* The name of one of the Planets, uſed in the place of *Azure*, by ſuch Heralds as think fit to blazon thus the Arms of Sovereigns and Princes, inſtead of Metals and Colours; ſee p. 15 and 17.

JUSTS, *ſ.* Theſe, like Tournaments, were public exerciſes formerly uſed by all perſons of any note, that deſired to gain reputation in feats of Arms, from the King to the private Gentleman.

*** The manner theſe martial diverſions were conducted was as follows.... The time and place were appointed, and challenges ſent abroad for all that deſired to ſignalize themſelves. Places were provided for the Spectators, and the Liſts, i. e. *Ground*, raiſed about, in

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in which the Adventurers were to ſhew their dexterity. Rewards were aſſigned to the victorious, and great Honours paid them. . . . As to the Contenders, two only were let in at once, thro' different barriers, being in compleat armour from head to foot, and mounted on excellent horſes. After performing the uſual ceremonies, and paying their reſpects to the Sovereign or Judges, and to the Ladies, they took their ſeveral ſtations, and being thus in readineſs, when the trumpets ſounded, they both at the ſame time couched their lances, i. e. *ſet the But-end againſt their breaſt, the point bearing towards their Antagoniſt*, and ſpurring their Horſes, ran fiercely towards one another, in ſuch manner, that their Spears points darting againſt each other's armour gave a terrible ſhock, and generally broke in pieces. If neither party received any damage, they both turned round, took freſh ſpears, and attacked one another a ſecond time, then a third, and if neither ſuffered any damage in theſe three encounters, they both came off with reputation. But if a man was thrown off his Horſe, he was quite diſgraced, or if he was ſhaken in the Saddle, or let fall his Lance, or loſt any piece of his Armour, or hurt his Adverſary's Horſe, all theſe, and other particulars, were looked upon as diſreputable. There were alſo Rules for diſtributing the Prizes to thoſe that beſt behaved themſelves, which the intended conciſeneſs of this Dictionary prevents my inſerting, as other Writers have given a full account of theſe, and all other circumſtances.

JUSTERS, *ſ.* Name given to the Adventurers at Juſts.

K

KING, *ſ.* This term is derived from the ancient Teutonic word *Cyning*, and did ſignify, as *Verſtegan* ſays, brave or valorous, becauſe Monarchs were ſuppoſed, or ought to be ſuch.

KING OF ARMS, } One
KING AT ARMS, } of the principal Heralds, of which ſort there are three at preſent in England, whoſe titles are GARTER, CLARENCIEUX, and NORROY. The firſt is ſtiled *Garter, Principal King at Arms*, which are two diſtinct offices united in one perſon; for, as *Garter*, his duty is to attend on the Knights of the Garter at their

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their Solemnities, in reference to which he is allowed a *Mantle* and *Badge*, a *Houſe* in Windſor-caſtle, and a *Penſion* from the Sovereign. As *King at Arms*, he is to perform ſervices relating to the office of Arms, on which account he is allowed a *rich Coat* and *Crown*, *Lodgings* within the College, and a *Penſion* out of the Exchequer. . . . . King *Clarencieux*'s juriſdiction extends thro' the realm of the South ſide of *Trent*; as that of King *Norroy* does on the North ſide of the ſame river, from which the latter derives his name.

KNIGHT, *ſ.* Title of honour derived from the Saxon word *Cnicht*, i. e. *Servant*, or one bound to attend on his Sovereign in his wars.

*** The following particulars were *formerly* requiſite for making of a Knight, *viz.* That he was no Trader, and eſpecially of no ſervile condition. That he ſhould ſwear, that he would not refuſe to die for the Goſpel, or his Country. It was alſo required, that Knights ſhould be brave, expert, and well behaved.

KNIGHT-BANNERET, An ancient military order, but extinct in England. The manner of their being made is related in the foregoing Treatiſe, p. 11.

KNIGHT-BATCHELOR. The moſt ancient, but the loweſt order of Knights in England; known by the name of *Knights* only. They are ſtiled Knights-Batchelors, becauſe this Title does not deſcend to their Poſterity.

KNIGHT and BARONET. This is a modern degree of honour, inſtituted by King *James* I. on the 22d of *May*, 1611, and the 9th year of his reign, who made it hereditary in the male line.

KNIGHT of the BATH. This dignity was, according to ſome Hiſtorians, inſtituted by *Richard* II. but others think it of greater antiquity. Sir *William Dugdale*, in his Antiquities of Warwickſhire, p. 53. gives an account at large of this Order, to which I refer the curious.

KNIGHT of the GARTER. The higheſt degree of Knighthood in England, inſtituted by King *Edward* III. in 1349, in the 23d year of his reign.

*** Hiſtorians are divided with reſpect to the motive that induced King *Edward* to found this Order; ſome affirming that it was an amourous

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mourous contrivance, in honour to a Lady's Garter, from whence it had the name; and others ſtrenuouſly contending to deduce it from a more noble origin, *viz.* The improvement of military honour, and the reward of Virtue: but be that as it will, it is certain, that it has ever ſince been looked upon as a great honour beſtowed on the nobleſt Perſons of this, and other nations. Knights of the Garter ſurround their Eſcutcheons with the Enſign of this Order, which is repreſented in *Plate* xxi. *Fig.* 7. as alſo in *Plate* xxiii.

L

LABEL, *ſ.* The nobleſt of Rebatements, ſerving to difference the Arms of the eldeſt ſon from the younger; ſee p. 32, and *Pl.* iv. *Fig.* 1

LABELS. This term is ſometimes made uſe of to ſignify the Ribands that hang down from a Mitre.

LANGUED, *a.* Term derived from the French *langue*, i. e. Tongue; and ſerves to ſignify the tongue of a Bird or Beaſt when it differs in Tincture from the body.

LAWS of Heraldry; ſee p. 186.

LION, *ſ.* The King of Quadrupeds, or four-footed Animals; ſee *Plate* xv.

LIONCEL, *ſ.* A young Lion: this term is to be uſed in blazoning Arms, when there are more than one Lion in the ſame Field, as mentioned in the foregoing Treatiſe, p. 125; ſee *Plate* xv. *Fig.* 12.

LOZENGE, *ſ.* A four-corner'd Figure reſembling a pane of glaſs in old caſements; ſee p. 100, *Fig.* 12, and *Plate* viii. *Fig.* 6.

LOZENGY, *a.* Covered with Lozenges; ſee *Plate* xii. *Fig.* 6.

LUNA, *ſ.* This is a Latin word which ſignifies the Moon, and is uſed by Engliſh Heralds only, inſtead of *Argent*, in blazoning the Arms of Sovereigns; ſee p. 15 and 16.

LURE, *ſ.* Term uſed in Heraldry to ſignify two wings conjoined, as in *Plate* vii. *Fig.* 14.

LYON, V. LION.

M.

MANCHE, *ſ.* The French word for a *Sleeve*, and uſed by Engliſh Heralds to ſignify an old faſhioned Sleeve, with long hangers to it; ſee *Plate* xviii. *Fig.* 10.

MAN-

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MANED, *a.* Is ſaid of the Hair which hangs down the neck of Horſes, Unicorns, Tygers, or other Animals, ſee p. 74, Example 14.

MANTLE, *ſ.* This is ſo named from the French *Manteau*, and ſignifies a long Robe, or Cloak of State.

MANTLINGS, *ſ.* An ornamental foliage-work repreſenting cut pieces of cloth, uſed now-a-days for the adorning of Helmets; ſee *Plate* xxi. *Fig.* 1, 2, 3, &c.

MARQUIS, *ſ.* The ſecond order of Nobility in England, next to a Duke. This title was not known in this country till King *Richard* II. in the year 1337, created his great favourite *Robert Vere*, who was then Earl of *Oxford*, Marquis of *Dublin*; ſince which time there have been other creations. A Marquis is created by patent, his Mantle is double Ermine, three Doublings and a half; his title is *Moſt Noble*, and his Coronet has Pearls and Leaves intermixed round, of equal Height; ſee *Plate* xx. *Fig.* 11.

MARS, *ſ.* The name of one of the Planets uſed by ſome Engliſh Heralds, inſtead of *Gules*, in blazoning the Arms of Sovereigns; ſee p. 15 and 16.

MARSHAL, *ſ.* This term, as moſt others uſed in Heraldry, is derived from the French word *Maréchal*, the name of a great military Officer, that commands their armies in chief; but in England it is the name of ſeveral military and civil Officers; among the latter, the principal is the *Earl Marſhal*, a poſt of great honour, and hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk, as mentioned p. 165.

To MARSHAL, *v.* Term which ſignifies to range and diſpoſe regularly diverſe Coats-of-arms in one Shield, with their contingent Ornaments and Appurtenances; ſee p. 191.

MARTLET, *ſ.* An imaginary Bird; ſee what is ſaid of it p. 159, Exam. 6.

MASCLE, *ſ.* A figure which is ſaid by ſome to repreſent Spots in certain Flints about *Roſes*, and by others the Maſh of a net; ſee p. 111, *Fig.* 14.

MAUNCH, V. MANCHE.

MEMBRED, *a.* Term ſerving to expreſs the Beak and Legs of a Bird, when they are of a different Tincture from the Body; ſee *Plate* xvii. *Fig.* 3.

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MERCURY, *ſ.* The name of one of the Planets uſed inſtead of *Purple*, by Engliſh Heralds, in blazoning the Arms of Sovereigns; ſee p. 15 and 17. *Boſwell*, as I have obſerved before, firſt introduced this different method of blazoning, but the reaſon that could induce him to aſſign ſuch colour to Mercury is beyond my comprehenſion.

METAL, *ſ.* There are only two Metals uſed in Heraldry, *viz.* Gold and Silver, but called *Or* and *Argent*, being the French names for them.

*** It is againſt the Rules of Blazoning to put Metal upon Metal, or Colour upon Colour, unleſs for ſpecial reaſons: therefore if the Field be of any colour, the bearing muſt be of one of the Metals; and on the contrary, if the Field be of one of the two Metals, then the Bearing muſt be of ſome colour.

MOIETY, *ſ.* A corruption of the French word *Moitié*, which ſignifies Half.

MOLINE, *ſ.* From the French word *Moulin*, i. e. Mill, is uſed in Heraldry to denote a Croſs which turns round both ways at all the extremities, ſee *Pl.* x. *Fig.* 13.

MORION, *ſ.* A Steel Cap, or ancient Armour for the head, which reſembles very much the *Chapeau* repreſented in *Plate* xxi. *Fig.* 5.

MOTTO, *ſ.* The word or ſhort ſentence inſerted in a Scroll, which is placed under, and ſometimes over Coats-of-arms; ſee *Plate* xxi. *Fig.* 7.

MOUND, *ſ.* A corruption of the French word *Monde*, i. e. World; which it repreſents, being a Globe encircled, ſurmounted of a Croſs; ſee *Pl.* xx. *Fig.* 1 and 2.

MULLET, *ſ.* This term is derived from the French word *Molette*, which ſignifies the *Rowel* of a Spur, and ſhould conſiſt of five points only; ſee *Plate* xiii. *Fig.* 11 and 14, whereas Stars conſiſt of ſix or above; ſee *Fig.* 12 and 13.

*** Heralds have, generally ſpeaking, confounded Stars and Mullets together, which miſtake might eaſily be rectified, by allowing *Mullets* to conſiſt of five points only, and *Stars* of ſix and above. Altho' the French, from whom this Science is taken, have *Etoiles* of five points, as well as *Molettes* of ſix.

MURAILLE, *a.* Word uſed by French Heralds to expreſs

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expreſs an Ordinary that is *walled*, as is mentioned in p. 45, and repreſented *Plate* vi. *Fig.* 20.

MURREY, V. SANGUINE.

MUZZLED, *a.* Is ſaid of a Beaſt whoſe Muzzle-band is of a different Tincture from his head; ſee *Plate* ix. *Fig.* 15.

N

NAIANT, *a.* Term derived from the French word *nageant*, i. e. ſwimming, and is ſaid of a Fiſh in a ſwiming poſture; ſee *Plate* xvii. *Fig.* 9.

NAISSANT, *a.* This word ſignifies *coming out*, and is ſaid of a Lion, or other living creature, that ſeems to be riſing out of the middle of an Ordinary; ſee *Plate* xv. *Fig.* 16.

NEBULE, or NEBULY, *a.* This term ſignifies cloudy, or repreſenting clouds, and is uſed when the out-lines of any Ordinary run arched, in and out, as in *Plate* viii. *Fig.* 3.

NOBILITY, *ſ.* Under this denomination are comprehended *Dukes*, *Marquiſſes*, *Earls*, *Viſcounts*, and *Barons* only.

NOMBRIL-POINT, *ſ.* The next below the Feſs-point, being the oppoſite place to the Honour-point; ſee letter F. p. 12.

NORROY, V. KING.

NOWED, *a.* This word ſignifies *tied* or knotted, and is ſaid of a Serpent, Wivern, or the like, whoſe bodies or tails are twiſted and infolded like a knot; ſee *Plate* xvii. *Fig.* 16, and *Plate* xix. *Fig.* 10.

O

OGRESSES, *ſ.* Term uſed by Engliſh Heralds only, to expreſs the black Roundlets; ſee *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 10.

OR, *ſ.* The French word for Gold, by which this Metal is expreſſed in Heraldry. In engraving it is denoted by ſmall points all over the Field or Bearing; ſee *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 1. . . . *La Colombiére* ſays this Metal ſignifies Generoſity, Splendor, and Solidity.

ORANGES, *ſ.* Engliſh Heralds give this name to all Roundlets that are *tenne* or *tawney*, ſuppoſing them to be Oranges; ſee p. 18, and *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 10.

ORDINARY, *ſ.* Term uſed to denote ſeveral Heraldic Figures, born in Coats-of-arms; ſee p. 37 and 38.

ORLE, *ſ.* This term is, according Sir *G. Mackenzie*,

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derived from the Latin word *Orula*, i. e. a Bordure, or according to others, from the French word *ourlet*, i. e. a Hem or Selvage; *Guillim* would have it from *oreiller* a Pillow, which it no ways reſembles; but be this as it will, the *Orle* is no other than a Border within the Shield, at ſome diſtance from the edges thereof; ſee p. 98, and *Plate* xii. *Fig.* 1.

IN-ORLE, is ſaid of ſeveral things born within the Eſcutcheon, in the form of an Orle; ſee *Plate* xxii. *Fig.* 10.

OVER-ALL. This expreſſion is ſaid of any Figure born over another, and obſcuring part thereof; ſee *Plate* vii. *Fig.* 12.

P

PALE, *ſ.* One of the honourable Ordinaries, defined p. 45, and repreſented in *Plate* vi. *Fig.* 1.

PALL, *ſ.* A figure like a *Greek* Υ, about the breadth of a Pallet; it is, by ſome Heralds, called a *Croſs-Pall*, on account of its being looked upon as an Archiepiſcopal bearing.

PALLET, *ſ.* One of the Diminutives of the Pale, ſee *Plate* vi. *Fig.* 16.

PALY, *a.* This word is uſed to denote a Field divided by perpendicular lines into ſeveral equal parts, conſiſting of two different Tinctures interchangeably diſpoſed; ſee *Plate* vi. *Fig.* 5.

PARTED, or PARTY, *a.* } This term ſignifies *divided*, and is applied to all Diviſions of the Field, in which caſe Engliſh Heralds differ from the French; for the latter uſe this term only to denote a partition per Pale, other partitions being expreſſed by different names; ſee the following Examples.

Party per Pale is *parti*.

Party per Chevron is *chappé*.

Party per Feſs is *coupé*.

Party per Bend is *tranché*.

Party per Bend-ſinis is *taillé*.

All theſe Partitions, according to *La Colombiére*, have their Origin from the Cuts and Bruiſes that appeared on Shields after engagements; and being proofs of the danger the Bearers had been expoſed to, they gained them eſteem, for which reaſon they were tranſmitted to Poſterity, and became Arms and Marks of Honour to their future families.

PASSANT, *a.* is ſaid of a Lion, or any other creature, repreſented paſſing or walking

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ing along; see *Plate* xv. *Fig.* 6 and 7.

PASSANT-GARDANT, is when an Animal is in the same posture as *passant*, but with his face turned so that his eyes are both distinctly seen; see *Plate* xv. *Fig.* 7.

PATEE, or PATTEE, *a.* } This is said of a Cross which is small in the center, and so goes on widening to the ends; see *Plate* x. *Fig.* 15.

PATERNAL, *a.* Term used to denote the original Arms of a family; see p. 8.

PATONCE, *a.* This is proper to a Cross that is flowry at its extremities; see *Plate* x. *Fig.* 14.

PATRIARCHAL, *a.* A Cross is so called when the middle piece is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer, and the upper shorter, see *Plate* x. *Fig.* 6. Such a Cross belongs to Patriarchs, as the triple Cross is used by the Pope.

PEARL, *s.* This word is used for *Argent*, by those who blazon the Arms of Peers by precious Stones, instead of Metals and Colours; see p. 15 and 16.

PEAN, *s.* The name of a Tincture, which is Sable and Or; see p. 20, and *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 14.

PEER, *s.* Name given to every Nobleman of this kingdom: there are five degrees of Peerage in Great-Britain, *viz.* Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons.

PELLETS, *s.* The name given to the *Black* Roundlets, by English Heralds alone; for the *French* and other Nations call all Roundlets *Tourteaux*, and specify the Tincture they are of; see *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 10.

PENDENT, *a.* This term signifies *hanging*, whence it is said of Escutcheons which were worn by ancient Knights and Warriors; see *Plate* i. *Fig.* 1, 2, 3, and 4.

PENNON, *s.* A small Flag or Standard.

PER, *p.* This particle is generally used in Heraldry before an Ordinary, to denote a Partition of the Field; see *Party*.

PERFORATED, *a.* Is said of such Charges as appear to be bored or pierced thro'; see p. iii. *Fig.* 14.

PERFLEW, V. PURFLEW.

PHEON, *s.* A kind of missile Instrument or Dart, with a barbed head, which head is in *England* frequently born in Coats-of-arms, and termed a Pheon's head.

PIERCED,

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PIERCED, *a.* bored thro'; ſee *Plate* xiii. *Fig.* 14 and 16.

PILE, *ſ.* An heraldic Figure repreſenting thoſe Piles on which Bridges are built, or other Edifices raiſed from the ground; ſee p. 98, and *Plate* xii. *Fig.* 9, 10, &c. Some Chages are ſaid to be born *in Pile*; ſee p. 148, Example 1.

PLANETS, *ſ.* Theſe have been introduced in Heraldry by *Boſſwell*, but are uſed only by Engliſh Heralds, inſtead of Metals and Colours, in blazoning the Arms of Sovereigns; ſee p. 15.

PLATES, *ſ.* Name which Engliſh Heralds aſcribe to the white or ſilver Roundlets; ſee p. 18, and *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 10.

POINT, *ſ.* This word is uſed to denote the different parts of the inſide of the Eſcutcheon, in order to aſcertain the local poſition of any Bearing; ſee p. 12.

The *Points* of a Star; this ſignifies its Raies; ſee *Plate* xiii. *Fig.* 13.

POMELLED, *a.* is ſaid of the round ball or knob affixed to the handle of a ſword; ſee *Pl.* xviii. *Fig.* 1.

POMEIS, *ſ.* Green Roundlets uſed in Coats-of-arms, ſo called only by Engliſh Heralds, who expreſs the colours of the Roundlets by the ſeveral names given them; ſee p. 18, and *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 10.

PORTCULLIS, *ſ.* A ſtrong gate grated, uſed to defend the entrance of Caſtles, &c.

POTENT, *a.* This is ſaid of a Croſs terminating like a T at its extremities; ſee *Plate* x. *Fig.* 12.

POWDERING, *ſ.* Small Figures, as *Ermine*, irregularly ſtrewed on a Field; ſee *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 11, 12, &c.

PREDOMINANT, *a.* This term is ſometimes uſed in Heraldry to ſignify that the Field is but of one Tincture; ſee p. 22, Art. 3.

PREMIER, *a.* This French word, which ſignifies *firſt*, is uſed by Engliſh Heralds to ſignify the moſt ancient Peer of any Degree by Creation; ſee p. 89, Example 8.

PRIDE, *ſ.* Peacocks are ſaid to be *in their pride* when they extend their tails into a circle, and drop their wings; ſee *Pl.* xvii. *Fig.* 5.

PRETENCE, V. ESCUTCHEON.

PRINCE, *ſ.* Title of honour properly belonging to a Sovereign or his ſons.

PROPER, *a.* Term uſed to denote any Creature, Vegetable, &c. born in Coats-of-arms of its natural Hue

or

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or Tincture; see *Plate* xvii. *Fig.* 2, 5, and 7.

PURFLE, or PURFLEW, *s.* } Term used by some English Heralds to express the imbroidery of a Bordure of Fur; see p. 9, Example 12.

PURPURE, *s.* The colour so called which signifies *Purple*, is in engraving represented by diagonal lines from the left to the right; see *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 6.

*** Sir *Henry Spelman*, in his *Aspilogia* allows Purple the preference before all other colours, as having been an Ensign of Royalty for many Ages; yet he says it seems to be excluded by ancient Heralds, as being an improper colour. It is indeed an uncommon colour, yet there are Examples of it to be found, and therefore to reject it would be unreasonable, both *French* and *English* Heralds having given it a place among the other Tinctures.

PURSUIVANT, *s.* The lowest order of officers of Arms, who attend upon Heralds in public ceremonies.

Q

QUADRAT, or QUADRATE, *a.* } This term signifies *square*, or having four equal and parallel sides; it is applied, in the foregoing Treatise, to a Cross represented in *Plate* x. *Fig.* 12.

QUATER-FOIL, *s.* A four-leaved Flower, resembling a Primrose. The *double* Quater-foil is mentioned in the foregoing Treatise as a Difference for the 9th son; see p. 32.

*** These have, as well as Trefoils, obtained no small place in Coats-of-arms, being born by many Families, and particularly by Sir *Francis* Vincent, *Bart.* one of the present Members of the House of Commons for *Surry*.

QUARTER, *s.* The fourth part of the Field, or one of its Divisions.

*** The Paternal Arms are always placed in the first and fourth Quarters of a quartered Coat-of-arms; and those of Alliance in the second and third: but where Coats are too numerous, it is sufficient to use the *Paternal Arms* but *once*, placing them in the first Quarter or Division of the Field.

QUARTERED, *a.* Is said of a Field divided into four equal parts; see p. 24, *Fig.* 1 and 2.

QUARTERINGS, *s.* This signifies the Partitions or separate Areas of one Shield containing

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containing divers Coats-of-arms.

QUARTERLY, *a.* Containing a fourth part. . . . *Quarterly quartered* is said of a Saltier quartered in its Center, and the four branches of which are each parted by two different Tinctures alternately depicted; see *Pl.* xi. *Fig.* 14.

R

RADIANT, *a.* This term is used in blazoning to denote any Charge represented with Raies, or Beams about it; see *Plate* vi. *Fig.* 15.

RAGULY, or RAGULED, *a.* This is said of a Bearing which is uneven or ragged like the trunk or limb of a tree lopt of its branches, of which the stumps only are seen; see *Plate* x. *Fig.* 4.

RAMPANT, *a.* A French word used to denote a Lion or other animal standing, as it were, in a perpendicular line and climbing up; see *Plate* xv. *Fig.* 1, 2, 3, &c.

RAMS, V. BATTERING-RAM.

RAY, *f.* A stream of light proceeding from any luminous body, as the Sun or Star; see *Plate* xiii. *Fig.* 2, 3, and 20.

REBATEMENT, V. DIFFERENCE.

RECERCELEE, *a.* This is said of a Cross that circles or curls at the ends, very much resembling a Ram's horn; see *Plate* x. *Fig.* 20.

REGARDANT, *a* This French word, which signifies *looking* only, is used by English Heralds to signify an Animal looking behind, *i. e.* having his face turned towards his tail, see *Plate* xv. *Fig.* 3.

RESARCELEE, RESSERCELEE, V. RECERCELEE.

REST, *a.* A figure used in Coats-of-arms, which some take to be a rest for a Horseman's Lance, and others for a musical instrument called *Clarion* or Claricord; see *Pl.* xviii. *Fig.* 9.

RIBAND, *f.* One of the Diminutives of the Bend; see p. 50, *Pl.* vii. *Fig.* 18.

ROUNDLE, or ROUNDLET, *f.* Any round figure, such as are contained in *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 10.

RUBY, *a.* The name of a precious Stone used instead of *Gules* in blazoning the Arms of the English Nobility only; see p. 15 and 16. . . . It is a transparent Gem of a reddish colour, with a small portion of blue, and

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and cannot be touched with a file. Rubies are generally found in the same mines with Sapphires, and some of them are pretty large; for the Emperor *Rodolphus* had one that was as large as a small Pullet's egg, and this was thought to be the largest that was ever seen in Europe.

RULES of Heraldry; see p. 186.

S

SABLE, *s.* This word in Heraldry signifies *black*, and is borrowed from the French, as are most terms in this Science: in engraving it is expressed by both horizontal and perpendicular lines crossing each other; see *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 7. *G. Leigh* in his *Accidence of Armory*, will have it that Sable of itself signifies Constancy, Learning, and Grief; with *Or* Honour; and with *Argent* Fame.

SALIANT or SALLIANT, *a.* This term is used to express the posture of an animal that is springing forward; see *Plate* xv. *Fig.* 4.

SALTIER, *s.* One of the honourable Ordinaries defined p. 86, and represented in *Plate* xi.

*** This was anciently, says *Leigh*, made of the height of a man, and driven full of pins, the use of which was to scale walls, &c. *Upton* says it was an instrument to catch wild Beasts, whence he derives this word from *Saltus*, i. e. a Forest. The *French* call this Ordinary *Sautoir*, from *Sauter* to leap; because it may have been used by soldiers to leap over walls: but some modern authors think it is born in imitation of St. *Andrew*'s cross.

SANGUINE, *a.* This word, in Heraldry, signifies the *Murrey* colour, and is expressed in engraving, by lines crossing each other diagonally, from the Dexter to the Sinister side, and from the Sinister to the Dexter; see *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 9. .... Some Heralds will not allow this colour to be used in Heraldry, tho' it is certain it has been used.

SANS-NOMBRE, Expression used by French Heralds to signify several Figures strewed on the Field; see p. 190.

SAPHIRE, or SAPPHIRE, *s.* The name of a precious Stone used by English Heralds only, to express the colour *Azure*, in blazoning the Arms of the Nobility; see p. 15 and 17. ... It is a hard gem of a blue or sky colour, very transparent, and it sparkles much.

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SARDONYX, *ſ.* The name of a precious Stone uſed inſtead of *Sanguine*, in blazoning the Arms of the Engliſh Nobility; ſee p. 15 and 18. . . . This Stone is ſaid to be of a middle nature, between the Cornelian and the Onyx, which its name ſeems to imply. It is generally tinged with white, black and blood colour, which are diſtinguiſhed from each other by circles or rows, ſo plain, that they appear to be the effect of art.

SATURN, *ſ.* The name of one of the Planets, uſed for the colour *Sable* by ſuch Heralds as think fit to blazon thus the Arms of Sovereigns and Princes, inſtead of Metals and Colours; ſee p. 15 and 17.

SCALLOP, V. ESCALLOP.

SCEPTER, or SCEPTRE, *ſ.* A royal Staff, an enſign of Sovereignty born in the hand, more ancient than the Crown itſelf.

*** It was originally a Javelin without a head. *Tarquin* the old firſt uſed it among the Romans, which he adorned on the top with an Eagle

SCRAPE, *ſ.* One of the Diminutives of the Bend-ſiniſter; ſee p. 50.

SCROL, or SCROLL, *ſ.* One of the outward ornaments of an Eſcutcheon, wherein the Motto is inſcribed; ſee p. 179, and *Plate* xxi. *Fig.* 7.

SEEDED, *a.* This is ſaid of Roſes and other Flowers, to expreſs the tincture of their ſeed; ſee p. 145, Example 17.

SCUTCHEON, V. ESCUTCHEON.

SEGREANT *a.* This epithet is applied to a Griffin diſplaying his wings, as if he was going to fly; ſee *Plate* xix. *Fig.* 5.

SEIANT, or SEJANT, *a.* This is ſaid of a Lion or other Animal repreſented ſitting; ſee *Plate* xv. *Fig.* 8.

SEME, or SEMIE, *a.* Word borrowed from the French, and which ſignifies *ſtrewed* or *ſeeded*; ſee p. 182.

SHIELD, *ſ.* An ancient defenſive piece of Armour, on which Arms or Devices were depicted. . . . To deſcribe the ſeveral ſorts of them, and mention their names, would be not only too tedious, but alſo foreign to our purpoſe. It gave the original to that which is now called the *Eſcutcheon* in Armory, and that being treated of in its proper place, it is needleſs to repeat the ſame here.

SINISTER, *a.* Word uſed in Heraldry to ſignify the left

left side or part of any thing; as the *Sinister Base* is the left part of the Base, represented by the Letter I, p. 12.

SLIPPED, *a.* Torn from a Stock or Branch; see *Plate* xvii. *Fig.* 18.

SOL, *s.* This word signifies the *Sun*, and is by English Heralds used to express *Gold* in blazoning the Arms of Sovereigns; see p. 15 and 16.

SPLENDOR, *s.* The Sun is said to be in its Splendor when it is represented with the lineaments of a human face, and environed with raies; see *Plate* v. *Fig.* 20.

STANDARD, *s.* A martial Ensign, carried by the Horse, distinguished by the name of *Colours* for the Foot-soldiers. There is also the Royal Standard which is displayed at Sea.

STAR, *s.* This Charge is by many confounded with a *Mullet*, which is the rowel of a Spur, as mentioned before; see *Plate* xiii. *Fig.* 12 and 13.

STATANT, *a.* Term used in Heraldry to express an Animal standing on his feet, both the fore and hind Legs being in a direct line; see *Plate* xv. *Fig.* 5.

STONES, *s.* The names of precious Stones have been introduced in Heraldry by *Boswel*, but now are only used by *English* Heralds, instead of Metals and Colours, in blazoning the Arms of the Nobility; see p. 15.

*** This way of blazoning is condemned by all Foreigners, and rejected by several Heralds of this nation, and that very justly; for can the dignity of a Peer be lessened for being told that his Robe is Purple, Velvet, Black, or Scarlet, as tho' it really ceased to be that, or the like, by being upon him. But since many English Heralds have adopted this whimsical and fanciful method, it has been thought fit to insert it in the foregoing Treatise, the Reader being at liberty to do as he pleases in this case.

SUN, *s.* The name of the Luminary that makes the Day, which, when used in Heraldry with the lineaments of a human face, environed with raies, is called a Sun *in its Glory* or *in its Splendor*; see p. 113, Exam. 1, and p. 44, Exam. 20.

SUPER-CHARGE, *s.* This is said of a Figure born on another Bearing.

SUPPORTERS, *s.* Animals, Birds, or other Figures, which stand on each side of the Shield, and seem to support it; see p. 181, and *Plate* xxi. *Fig.* 7.

SURMOUNTED, *a.* This is

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said of a Figure or Bearing that has another over it; see p. *Pl.* xviii. *Fig.* 15 and 19.

SURTOUT, Expression borrowed from the French, which signifies *over-all*, and is said of a small Escutcheon containing any Coat of Augmentation; see p. 182, *Plate* xxi. *Fig.* 7.

SYMBOL, *s.* Is that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

T

TALBOT, *s.* A sort of Hunting-dog, between a Hound and a Beagle, with a large snout, long, round and thick ears; see *Plate* ix. *Fig.* 11. This is a frequent bearing in Coats-of-arms.

TARGET, *s.* A round Buckler, that was used by the ancient Romans, Spaniards, and Africans.

TASSELLED, *a.* Adorned with Tassels, see p. 119, and *Plate* xiv. *Fig.* 30. A Tassel is an ornamental Bunch of Silk, or glittering Substances.

TAWNEY, or TENNE, *a.* One of the ten different hues made use of in Blazonry; it signifies the *Orange* colour, and is represented in engraving by diagonal lines drawn from the Sinister to the Dexter side of the Shield, traversed by perpendicular lines from the Chief; see *Pl.* ii. *Fig.* 8. This is not admitted as a colour by all Heralds, for several have not even mentioned it, yet *Leigh* says it is a colour of worship.

TIARA, *s.* An ancient ornament among the *Persians* and *Parthians*, wherewith their Kings and Priests were crowned; the Pope's triple crown is now so called; see p. *Pl.* xx. *Fig.* 5.

TINCTURE, *s.* This term signifies the Hue or Colour of any thing belonging to Coats-of-arms; see p. 13.

TOPAZ, *s.* The name of a precious Stone used instead of *Or*, in blazoning the Arms of the English Nobility only; see p. 15 and 16. It is a transparent Stone of a shining gold colour without any mixture.

TORTEAUX, or TOURTEAUX, *s.* The name given to the *red* Roundlets only, by English Heralds; see p. 18. *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 10. Some will have these Roundlets to be Cakes, others Bowls, which cannot be, because they are flat; and others Wounds, which last may be proper enough, as they are always Red.

*** The French, and other nations, except the English, give the name of

Tourteaux

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Tourteaux to such Roundlets as are of any other colour, expressing the same, which is allowed to be a better method, then giving every Roundlet a particular name on account of its Colour, for it is rather making the Science unintelligible than explaining it.

TOURNAMENTS, *s.* These were honourable exercises formerly used by all persons of note, that desired to signalize themselves by their Dexterity, &c. They first began in Germany, in the tenth Century, and became afterwards a general practice; they derived their name from the French word *Tourner*, i. e. *to turn round*, because to be expert in these Exercises, much Agility both of Horse and Man was requisite, they riding round a Ring, or turning often, as there was occasion. Their manner of assembling, &c. was like that described in the account given of *Justs*.

TOWERED, or TURRETTED, *a.* This is said of Walls and Castles having Towers or Turrets on the top.

TRANSPOSED, *a.* Term applied to Bearings put in a place different from their usual situation; see *Plate* xii. *Fig.* 13.

TREFOIL, *s.* The three-leaved Grass; see *Plate* vii. *Fig.* 13. . . . . It is a very common Bearing, but how it came to be so much used in Armoury does not appear to me, being a thing in itself so insignificant, and remote from Arms.

TRESSURE, *s.* The name of an Ordinary, supposed to be only the half of the breadth of an Orle; it is born Flory and Counter-flory, and very often double and sometimes treble; see p. 103, *Fig.* 15.

TRICORPORATED, *a.* This is said of a Bearing of the bodies of three Lions rampant, conjoined under one head gardant in the Fess-point; see *Plate* xv. *Fig.* 18.

TRIPPING, *a.* Term used to signify the quick motion of a Buck, Doe, Fawn, &c. represented with one foot up, as if it were on a trot; see *Plate* xvi. *Fig.* 17.

TURBANT, or TURBAND, *s.* This word serves to signify the cover worn by the Turks on their heads; but as to that which the Grand Signior bears over his Arms, see the description given of it p. 168.

TURRET, *s.* A small Tower.

TURRETED, *a.* Having Turrets on the top.

TUSK, *s.* The long tooth of an Elephant, or other Animal;

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Animal; see *Plate* xvi. *Fig.* 2.

TUSKED, *a.* This is said of an Animal whose Tusks are of a different Tincture from his body; see p. 129, Example 2.

U

UNDY, *a.* This is said of an Ordinary formed of a waved line; see p. 23, *Pl.* vii. *Fig.* 1.

UNGULED, *a.* Term which signifies *hoofed*, and is said of the horny substance on the feet of Unicorns and graminivorous Animals; see *Plate* xvi. *Fig.* 10.

UNICORN, *s.* An imaginary Animal; see p. 162, Example 13.

UPRIGHT, *a.* Straight up or perpendicularly erect.

V

VAIR, or VAIRE, *s.* A kind of Fur, formerly used for lining the garments of Great-men, and Knights of renown. It is represented in engraving by the Figures of little Bells reversed, ranged in a line; see *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 15, and *Plate* iii. *Fig.* 7. Of this Fur is sometimes formed a Cross, a Bend, &c.

*** *La Colombiére* observes, that when Furriers first made this Lining, they used small pieces, most frequently of an *Azure* colour, which they fitted to white Furs; and he infers from that, that those who have settled the Rules of Heraldry decreed, in relation to *Vair*, that this Fur in its natural Blazon should be always *Argent* and *Azure*; so that if it be said, such a family bears *Vair*, it is supposed to be *Argent* and *Azure*; but if there be any other Tincture, the same must be expressed, saying, such a family bears *Vairy Or* and *Gules*, or otherwise.

VAIRY, *a.* This is said of a Field or Bearing charged with *Vairs* of a different Tincture from the proper; see *Plate* x. *Fig.* 20.

VAMBRACED, *a.* Term used to signify three Arms habited in armour; see *Pl.* xvi. *Fig.* 10.

VENUS *s.* The name of one of the Planets, used for the colour *Vert*, by such Heralds as think fit to blazon thus the Arms of Sovereigns and Princes, instead of Metals and Colours; see p. 15 and 17. This colour was doubtless appropriated to her, on account of the Fable of her coming out of the Sea.

VERDOY, *s.* Word appropriated to Bordures charged with eight Leaves, Flowers, Fruits, and other Vegetables;

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Vegetables; see p. 29, Example 12, and *Plate* iii. *Fig.* 12.

VERT, *a.* Term derived from the French word *verd* or *verte*, i. e. *green*. It is represented in engraving by diagonal lines drawn from the Dexter side to the Sinister; see *Plate* ii. *Fig.* 5. . . . . This colour, says *La Colombiére*, denotes Hope, Love, Joy, and Plenty.

VISCOUNT, *s.* This was anciently a name of office under an Earl, who being oftentimes required at the Court, was his Deputy to look after the affairs of the county; but in *Henry* the VI's time, it became a degree of Honour. A Viscount is created by Patent, as an Earl is; his Title is *Right Honourable*; his Mantle is two Doublings and a half of plain Fur; and his Coronet has only a row of Pearls close to the circle; see *Plate* xx. *Fig.* 13.

VOIDED, *a.* This term is applied to an Ordinary so evacuated, as that nothing but the edge of it remains to shew its form; *Plate* vii. *Fig.* 8.

VOIDERS, *s.* The name of a Figure considered by *Guillim* as an Ordinary, it is much like the Flasques; see p. 100, *Fig.* 11.

VOLANT, *a.* The French word for *flying*, it is used in the foregoing Treatise to denote the Position of three Bees, represented in *Plate* xvii. *Fig.* 14.

VORANT, *a.* This term signifies *swallowing up*, and is used in Blazonry to express the action of any Animal, Fish, Bird, or Reptile, devouring or swallowing up another creature; see p. 144.

VULNED, *a.* Word that signifies *wounded*, in which sense it is used in blazoning the Arms depicted in *Fig.* 4. *Plate* xvii.

W

WALLED, *a.* This term is made use of in the foregoing Treatise, in blazoning a Coat-of-arms, inserted as a singular case; see p. 49, Example 26.

WATTLED, *a.* Word sometimes used in speaking of a Cock whose *Wattles* or Gills are of a different Tincture, but *Jollowpped* is better.

WAVED, or WAVY, *a.* This is said of an Ordinary formed of lines bent or crooked, after the manner of Waves rolling; see p. 23, and *Plate* xii. *Fig.* 14.

WHITE, *a.* The use of this word in Heraldry is to signify

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ſignify a *plain* Fur, the word *Argent* being never uſed but to expreſs that Tincture; ſee p. 20.

WINGED, *a.* is ſaid of flying Creatures in deſcribing the Colour their wings are of; ſee p. 163, Example 17 and 18.

WREATH, *ſ.* The leaſt of the Ornaments, ſet over the Helmet; it is a ſort of Chaplet made by the intexture or convolution of two different colours, and on which Creſts are frequently placed; ſee p. 178, and *Plate* xxi. *Fig.* 6.

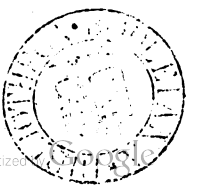
WREATHY, *a.* This word is uſed to denote a Charge conſiſting of two different Tinctures, united by contortion; ſee *Plate* viii. *Fig.* 2.

FINIS.

DIRECTIONS to the BINDER for placing the PLATES.

PLATE	PAGE	PLATE	PAGE
I	11	XIII	113
II	16	XIV	118
III	27	XV	123
IV	33	XVI	129
V	40	XVII	138
VI	46	XVIII	148
VII	51	XIX	158
VIII	58	XX	167
IX	68	XXI	175
X	79	XXII	189
XI	86	XXIII	192
XII	104		

*** *The Binder is deſired to beat the Book before he places the Plates.*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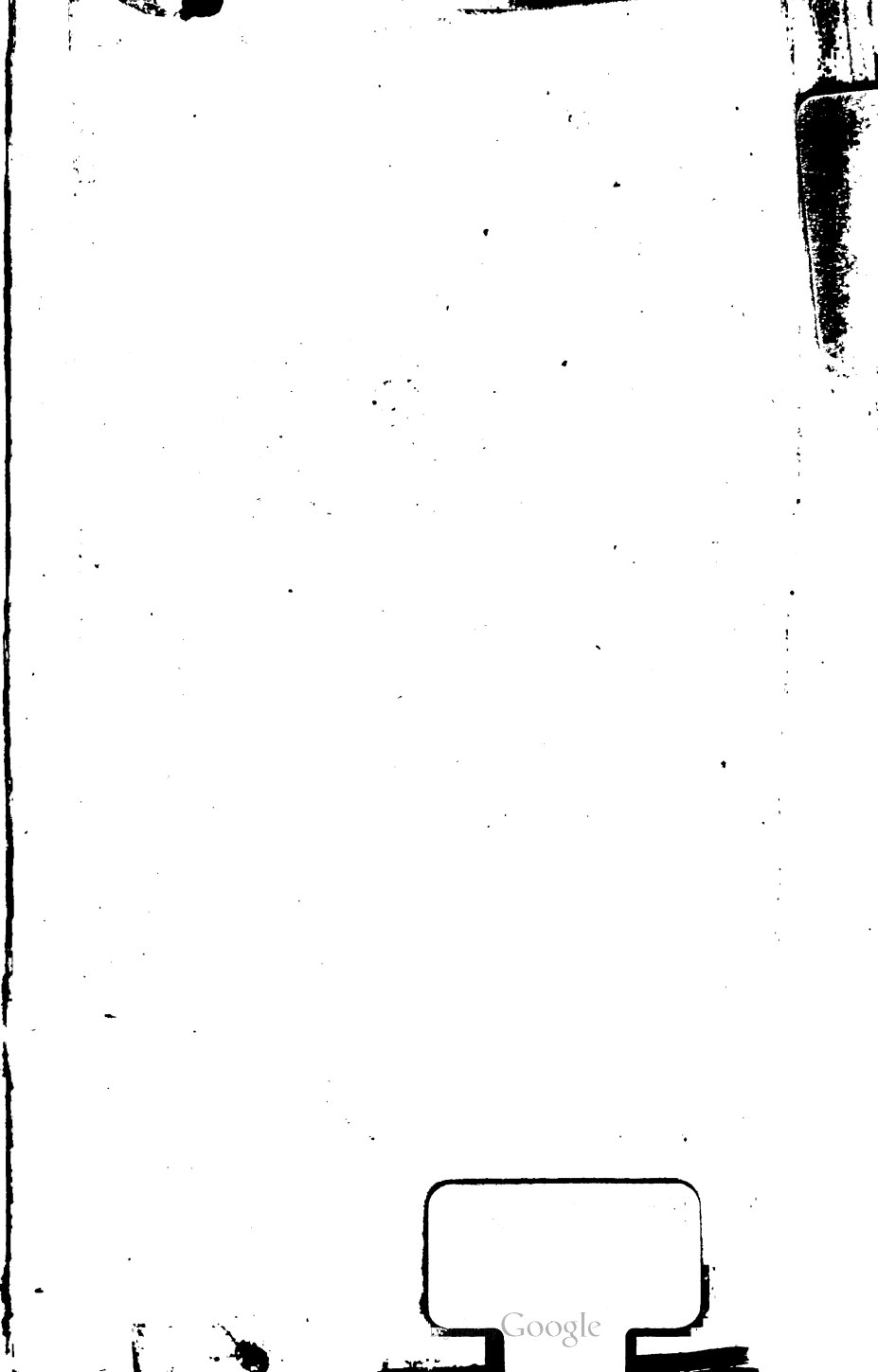
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